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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Official reports from all the capitals directly concerned in the struggle in the Dobruja announce a situation unchanged. It would therefore seem that Field Marshal von Mackensen's advances has, for the time being, been definitely checked, and that the Russo-Rumanian retirement, which is coming to be recognized as possibly in a large measure strategic, has reached its greatest extension.

On the Transylvanian frontier, both Bucharest and Petrograd claim further successes for the Rumanian forces, chiefly in the Jiu Valley, in the region of the Vulkan Pass. Petrograd reports that at this point the Rumanians "continued to press the enemy toward the north and have taken a further 300 prisoners and four machine guns."

On the western front, there have been no operations of importance during the past 24 hours, either in the Verdun or Somme theaters.

Petrograd claims success for the Russian forces on the eastern front in the direction of Lutsk. "Our detachments," after having destroyed the enemy's wire entanglements, captured his foremost trenches and consolidated themselves.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Yesterday's official report says:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht: The activity of the fighting on the Somme was limited by unfavorable weather. Detachments of our opponents who advanced against our positions northeast and east of Lesbois were driven back by our fire. An attack of a French company against la Maisonnette failed.

Equally without success were attempts of hand-grenade squads to enter our trenches south of Blaches. Attacks of stronger French forces against Ablaincourt, and on both sides of the Chaulnes-Lihons road were not carried out, owing to our defensive fire.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: In the Meuse sector (Verdun front) it was quieter than on the preceding day. Only in the district of St. Mihiel did the artillery fire increase temporarily to greater violence. At dawn the Russian attack on our Shara positions near Krashin after a brief increase of fire was sanguinarily repulsed.

Northwest of Berestechk, on the upper Styr, outpost engagements had a result favorable to us.

On the east bank of the Narayuvka Turkish troops captured several advance positions of the Russians northwest of Molochov at the point of the bayonet. Further south German regiments took important positions on the heights west of Polv-Kasolense and repulsed Russian counterattacks. Four officers, 170 men and nine machine guns were captured.

Southwest of Stanislaw an advance of Russian detachments was without success.

Army group of Archduke Charles Francis: Quiet prevailed on the Transylvanian eastern front. In the southern frontier mountains fighting goes on in spite of unfavorable weather conditions. North of Kimpulung, near Boerzeny and north of Orsova, the Rumanians attempted in vain to take back heights captured from them.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation in Dobruja is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania (Wednesday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Northern and northwestern fronts: From Tulgheș to Biczac the situation is unchanged. At Bratocsa a small detachment surprised and repulsed our opponents on Mt. Rosca, causing them heavy losses.

In a single trench we found two officers and 40 men. We have occupied Mt. Rosca, making some prisoners and capturing a machine gun and a searchlight.

At Predelusi the bombardment slackened. In the Pravaia Valley and in the region of Dragoslave, north of Kimpulung, we repulsed several enemy attacks. To the east of the River Alt (Aluta) the action is proceeding.

In the Jiu Valley (region of Vulkan Pass) the pursuit of our opponents continues. At Orsova (on the Danube) the bombardment was less violent.

Southern front: The situation is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official communiqué reports successful British raids northeast of (Continued on page seven, column one)

CUBA HOLDS FOURTH NATIONAL ELECTION

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuban republic today is holding its fourth presidential election, in which President Mario Menocal, Conservative candidate, is opposed for reelection by Alfredo Zayas of the Liberal party.

Little disorder has marked the present campaign, when compared with the political disturbances which attended earlier elections in Cuba.



General von Falkenhayn, who commands the Austro-German forces on the Transylvanian front

VICE - PRESIDENT IS ELECTED FOR CHINESE REPUBLIC

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKIN, China (Wednesday)—Feng Kuo Chang, military governor of Nan-king, has been elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic, on the second ballot, Lu Yung Ting, southern Republican leader, being second.

GREEK POSITION BEFORE LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN

Members Show Great Interest in Question of Recognition of Venizelos Government—Care of Prisoners Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Parliament yesterday secured statements from the Government on widely separated subjects, Mr. A. J. Balfour speaking on the recent Channel raid, Lord Derby on reorganization in Mesopotamia and Lord Robert Cecil on the position of the Greek National Government. Questions of aircraft construction and elimination of enemy influence in business were also discussed.

On the question of recognition of the Venizelos Government which was raised as a matter of urgency just before adjournment, the keenest interest was shown. A succession of statements and counter-statements regarding the attitude of the Entente to Greece's two governments had raised anxiety as to whether M. Venizelos was securing fair treatment.

An interesting spectacle was witnessed in the House by the cheering of Mr. Lynch, who described King Constantine as an outpost of Germanism propped up and protected by the British foreign office.

Lord Robert Cecil was specifically asked whether the Greek foreign office had issued a statement that the Entente had refused to give official recognition to the Venizelos Government and whether to avert disastrous consequences he would urge upon the Allies the importance of promptly recognizing the Venizelos Government.

Lord Robert disclaimed knowledge of the Athens report and deprecated discussion on a delicate foreign issue in the House. He insisted that the Entente desired only the prosperity of Greece, and believed it could only be achieved by the close association of Greece with the Entente. He paid a warm tribute to the patriotism of M. Venizelos, whose Government was recognized as a de facto government wherever it was accepted by the majority. They were not throwing over (Continued on page two, column five)

SIGNOR TITTONI RETIRES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Signor Tittoni, Italian Ambassador in Paris, has tendered his resignation to Baron Sonnino, feeling obliged to spend the winter in a warmer climate. Signor Tittoni will be nominated Minister of State as a mark of approval of his services.

DEUTSCHLAND IS IN NEW LONDON AT NEW DOCK

German Submarine Reaches Connecticut Port in Command of Captain Koenig—Brings Cargo of Chemicals

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The second successful western passage of the German merchant submarine Deutschland ended in this harbor shortly after midnight this morning. Two hours later the undersea boat, in command of Capt. Paul Koenig, had proceeded under her own power to the dock prepared for her by the Eastern Forwarding Company officials at the state pier, and tied up alongside her mother craft, the Nord German Lloyd freighter Willehad. Her route up the Thames river to the dock was brilliantly illuminated by powerful searchlights aboard the Willehad.

The presence of the Deutschland in the harbor was discovered by the U. S. dredge Atlantic when the rays of its searchlight fell upon the submarine. A wireless message was immediately sent ashore and Capt. Frederick Hirsch, with Health Officer Edwin C. Chipman, went out in a leased tug a short time later.

Captain Koenig stated this morning that he left Bremen with his craft Oct. 10, and although three weeks were occupied in making the trip, no incident of importance occurred. The passage was smooth. The Deutschland has a 750-ton cargo of medical supplies and dyestuffs.

Captain Koenig said that the boat was to have left Oct. 1, but she was injured in a collision and put back to port, delaying her sailing 10 days. The clearance papers were made out for "Baltimore or any Atlantic port."

The Deutschland first attracted world attention when at almost the same hour in the morning of July 9 she slipped in through the Virginia Capes. Captain Koenig, who brought the vessel into New London, also commanded her on her maiden voyage. The vessel reached her dock at Baltimore the following night. She carried a cargo of dyestuffs. The trip constituted a record voyage for a craft of the kind, approximately 4000 miles in 16 days.

The subsea trader started on her return trip Aug. 1 with a cargo of rubber and nickel, dodged through a cordon of hostile warships watching for her outside the three mile limit and arrived safely off Bremen after a voyage of 23 days.

Plans were made to transfer the crew to the steamer Willehad, where quarters have been in readiness for some time.

Soon after the craft was tied up, a pontoon, carrying a high fence, was swung into position between the dock and the Willehad. With the company warehouse on one side, this combination successfully hides the submarine from view.

U-53 RETURNS TO GERMAN PORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—An official telegram from Berlin states that the submarine U-53 has returned safely.

NATION-WIDE FUEL SHORTAGE IS PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Possibility of a nation-wide fuel shortage through lack of freight cars, was predicted today by reports to the Department of Agriculture indicating that less than half of the nation's crops have yet been moved to distributing centers. The coming month is the heaviest crop moving month of the year; more than 15 per cent of all crops leaving the farm for the markets during this period, and it is expected, all available cars will be needed for moving grain.

While wheat and certain other grains have been rushed into the market this season earlier than ever before, in order to profit by prevailing high prices, officials believe that certainly less than half the nation's crops have yet been moved.

Evidences of an acutely serious shortage of fuel accumulated today with reports, from middle western and eastern industrial cities, of actual suspension of activity through lack of fuel. Factories in some cities have been forced to close their doors pending arrival of coal. Urgent appeals are being sent out from the vicinity of New York City.

PREMIER LOSES LABOR SUPPORT IN SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Labor Members of New South Wales Parliament Form New Party—Minister Resigns Over Conscription Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SYDNEY, Australia (Wednesday)—Twenty Labor members of the New South Wales Parliament have withdrawn their support from Mr. W. A. Holman, the Prime Minister, and formed a new party.

Mr. John Estell, Minister of Labor and Industry, has resigned, over the conscription issue and William A. Griffith, Public Works Minister, has intimated his intention to resign over coalition negotiations.

Two Legislators Expelled

Labor Party Acts on Supporters of Conscription

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRISBANE, Australia (Wednesday)—Senator Givens and Mr. Ramford of the House of Representatives have been expelled from the Labor Party because of their support of conscription.

Figures on Referendum

Voting Shows Big Majority Against Plan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia (Wednesday)—In the voting on the referendum to extend conscription to service abroad, the figures issued so far are 966,000 against 833,000 for the scheme.

NORWAY'S NOTE TO GERMANY NOT DISPATCHED YET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday)—The Norwegian steamers Falken and Torsdal have been sunk.

The note to Germany was not dispatched on Monday as expected and there was a possibility of its being held back for several days, government circles anticipating a settlement of the negotiations in accordance with the best interests of all Scandinavian countries.

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MARINA INQUIRY TO PROCEED IN REGULAR ORDER

Secretary Lansing Makes It Clear That Presidential Campaign Will Not Vary Program as in Similar Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing has made it known that the fact that a presidential campaign is on will make no difference whatever in the procedure that will be followed in the Marina case or other cases of this character.

When incidents arise involving a possible violation of United States rights, the State Department machinery provides only one way of getting at the situation, he points out. That way is first to get legal information concerning all the circumstances surrounding the incident. In no other way, he points out, can the Government be certain of the ground it may take. The statement of the Secretary of State follows:

"The fact that a presidential campaign is on will make no difference whatever in the procedure that will be followed in the Marina case or other cases of this character."

(Continued on page seven, column three)

Not On State Service

Confirmation of Report Given on Highest Authority

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is able to confirm on the highest authority the statement that the steamship Marina was not on Government service when torpedoed.

Particulars of Attack

Survivors Appear Certain No Warning Was Given

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CORK, Ireland (Wednesday)—Survivors of the Marina who have landed at Cork appear certain that the submarine gave no warning to the vessel. John Barbour, greaser and donkeyman, who was 17½ hours in a boat in a heavy sea says no warning of any kind was given. The vessel was struck amidships on the starboard side and the crash of a projectile was the first warning.

Robert Preston, donkeyman, saw two submarines, while the quartermaster, who is at Bantry, has made the same statement. According to the quartermaster only one submarine attacked, and he saw the wake of a torpedo.

Robert Hay states an order was given to see that Americans, who were passengers, were saved. The vessel it appears was struck about 3:30 on Saturday afternoon, according to one statement, in the bunkers, which fell in. The engines were dismantled and the wireless apparatus made unusable. Twenty minutes after the first boat had left the ship there was a further explosion, either from a second torpedo or from an explosion of the engine. Boats rowed on till between 8 and 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. Before going down the Marina split in the center.

Many Americans owed their rescue to the boatswain in charge of one boat who was at the tiller for 17 hours and showed the greatest energy and resource. The boats were well provisioned.

Americans on Board

Report Received From American Consul at Queenstown

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Messrs. Donaldson, owners of the Marina, which was sunk off Berehaven on Saturday state that the vessel was not requisitioned by the British government.

Six American citizens were killed, according to the report received by the American consul at Queenstown, besides two injured.

OIL REPORT IS TO BE ISSUED IN "ABOUT TEN DAYS"

Trade Commissioner Explains That Delay Is Due to Time Required for Checking Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"In about ten days," that is, just after election, the Federal Trade Commission now expects its report on gasoline to be issued. Commissioner Harris assured a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that politics had nothing to do with the delay in the issuance of the report. It is not decided by officials of the commission that the advantage of the public would best have been served by a report issued while the gasoline prices and public complaint were at their height. Commissioner Harris said that he personally had favored issuing the report in sections—following the plan begun when the preliminary report was issued last summer far in advance of the completion of the final report.

This plan did not, however, meet with the approval of the entire board and was not favored, he said, by the board of economists who study over the details of each report. He implied that it was owing to time required for checking up the material in the body of the report by the economists, the need for some substantial investigation to determine certain points in disagreement, the insufficient number of expert accountants and the fact that the commission has so many important investigations under way simultaneously—the gasoline, foreign trade, news print paper, lumber and anthracite coal investigations. All of the commissioners except Commissioner Harris were out of town Monday.

CONTRACT FOR THE STRANDWAY IS PROTESTED

Finance Board Opposes Award on the Ground That Project Cannot Be Completed in the Amount of Time Specified

Prior to the opening of bids this noon for the proposed South Boston Strandway improvement to cost about \$800,000, Mayor Curley received from the Finance Commission a protest against the awarding of this contract, the attitude of the commission being that the specification requiring the project to be completed in eight months is impossible of fulfillment.

While the communication from the Finance Commission was sent to the Mayor privately and not made public this forenoon, it is understood that it reviewed the statements made before the City Council yesterday afternoon by Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer for the commission.

This contract was advertised about a month ago and was awarded to Coleman Brothers, later to be taken away from them on the question of payments. The bids received today are the result of readvertisement. It is believed that there are but two local contractors equipped to do the work within the prescribed time.

Some idea of the amount of work embraced by the contract is obtained from the amount of material to be dredged, 1,130,000 cubic yards, from the old harbor and deposited on the shores of the Strandway. This project in itself would take months to complete. The specifications state that the work must be under way within two months and it is believed that it would certainly take all of this time to employ the necessary labor and to assemble the machinery for the enterprise.

From two to three months would be necessary, it is claimed, to do the landscape work and the paving called for by the contract, with the result that but three months would be available for dredging. The average dredge has a capacity for handling 60,000 cubic yards of material a year. The Government dredge on a Mobile Bay project about two years ago dredged 3,500,000 cubic yards in a year, but it is held to be impossible to bring such a machine to Boston for the Strandway work.

Another obstacle believed to be in the way of completing the Strandway improvement in eight months is the necessity, recognized by engineers, for allowing months for the dredged material to settle, and this, it is claimed, would take longer in the present instance since the filling in winter months. An instance of this character is the Commonwealth fairs where considerable filling was done several years ago. It is pointed out that it was months before the fill was sufficiently solid to permit the engineers moving over it to obtain the necessary levels for further improvement.

It is understood also that the finance commission holds the Strandway improvement to be not urgent, and that it favors letting the work on two contracts, one to comprise the dredging and the second, to be awarded later, to include the landscape and paving work. It is pointed out that the work on the Strandway is essentially a dredging job and that not one (Continued on page seven, column two)

GROUP CONTROL IMPRACTICABLE, SAYS AN EXPERT

Allies' Economic Agreement, He Argues, Cannot Greatly Offset United States Nor Long Disrupt Nations' Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official study by government specialists in three or four departments has been given to the Allies' economic agreement and the recently enacted retaliatory measures of the United States. While this bureau is not in a position to indicate herewith any conclusions toward which the Government's study points, the personal opinions of an expert consulted, who may be assumed to have been an important factor in furnishing the bases for any conclusions which the Administration shall reach, are presented here.

Two questions were put to The Christian Science Monitor's informant: Will the economic pact of the Allies be likely to work out so that the United States will be inclined to apply retaliatory measures? and, Is the use of the retaliatory measures enacted practicable? The answer given to each question was "No."

The retaliatory measures, in the view of this economist, would fall into two classes: one class would be ineffective for the purpose desired, either because they would not cause serious inconvenience to England (against whom they would be used, presumably, if at all) or their application would cause more injury to the United States than to the power aimed at; the other class are measures too powerful ever to be applied in any case.

An indication of what is meant under each of these heads can be given. It would be ineffective, the informant said, for the United States to forbid the importation, say, of some luxury produced by England, because the volume of luxuries imported by us from England is so small; it would also be ineffective for this country to forbid the importation of anything which could be gotten only from England, because that thing will get into this country indirectly—at a higher cost to the buyer—and equally ineffective to prohibit the import of anything which can be bought elsewhere, since that will also drive up the price of that thing in the United States.

To prohibit the importation of raw materials, or partly manufactured goods used for further manufacture in the United States—and it is under these heads that the great bulk of imports from Great Britain comes—would be to deal a blow at our own industrial development, and so, of course, worse than ineffective as a retaliatory weapon. To deny our ports to British shipping is a measure too powerful for use, even if the United States could get along without the use of British ocean carriers, an act of such violent hostility could not be seriously contemplated by a nation unwilling to take itself to the verge of severed relations.

The Allies will not seriously annoy the United States in carrying out their economic pact; and, further, not even Germany, our expert said, will long have the Allies' economic agreement so applied as seriously to throttle her industrial development; because, to give just one strong reason, no other nation can take Germany's place in economic relation to Russia. No other nation can afford to supply Germany's selling organization in Russia—which extends into the little towns and villages; no other nation has for years made goods, many of them in demand nowhere else, to supply the market where the peasant, earning, say, \$50 a year, is the purchaser; Russia cannot well do without Germany's transportation facilities, both port and railroad; Russia cannot readily get along without the great volume of German money invested in that country and the German knowledge which directs numberless enterprises; and, finally, Russia cannot stop buying of Germany without stopping selling to Germany, and Russia certainly will be unwilling permanently to give up German markets. In some ways, and to limited degrees, one and another nation could supplant Germany in economic relation to Russia—Japan, for example, could to a limited degree manufacture for the Russian market—but to sever permanently the economic relations of Russia and Germany is not reasonably possible.

On careful analysis, continued the expert, it is seen that only countries in the same stage of economic development could make an economic pact to exclude others. On the face of it, it would seem that Russia and England, an industrial and a non-industrial nation, might make a fine pair for such a pact. Russia selling food for such a pact, Russia selling food and raw material to England and England selling manufactured goods to Russia; but carrying that out means that Russia must abandon all ambition for industrial development—which, it is safe to say, Russia is unwilling to do.

The Allies are now, it is true, controlling the supply of raw materials to the extent that they are being kept out of Germany; but, after the war, the most that can be done is to force Germany to buy controlled raw materials through a middleman-country. That would work to the disadvantage of the countries in the pact in two

ways. It will tend to restrict the market for that particular raw material produced by parties to the pact and so make the price cheaper outside of Germany, and it will tend to send the price of that material unreasonably high in Germany, so that a new source of supply, or a substitute for, that material will be likely to be found to supply the German demand. Great Britain can, to a great extent, substitute British for German middlemen in these raw materials which were handled in large volume through Germany; but Great Britain cannot possibly use all the raw materials produced within the empire, so must sell a great volume of them; and producers of them in domains of the empire will demand a wide market for its elevating tendency on the prices obtained.

Finally, the expert said in closing the interview, several basic things which ought to be borne in mind appear to be escaping the attention of persons in high places. One is that the Allied group has no real monopoly on anything, and without a monopoly there cannot be actual control, for a substitute or a new supply will be bound to appear. Again, no country, or group of countries, can remain economically independent. Germany may be considered to be so now, but that condition will not last beyond the war, and the influences working against it will in time overcome any economic pact made. And, more basic still, if there is to be foreign trade at all, the tendency toward internationalization of trade cannot be overcome. Therefore, he concluded, the Allies' economic pact will not be so applied as greatly to offend the United States nor so long to disrupt the course of international trade.

COAL REACHES \$12.50 A TON IN NEW YORK CITY

Two Elements in Situation Promise
Relief—Car Shortage Held
Largely Responsible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many coal dealers believe that the conditions which now unite to force the price of coal in some instances as high as \$12.50 a ton are only temporary. These dealers point to two elements in the situation which promise relief of a sort. One is the fact that a large amount of coal will be diverted East when Great Lakes navigation closes in about another month. The other is the efforts the railroads are making to relieve the car shortage. This shortage is one of the several causes given for the high price of coal.

A prominent dealer told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Tuesday that the question of labor had a great deal to do with the present price. "There are so many men who have gone into munition factories," he said. "Many other miners of foreign extraction have gone home. Munitions and other freight tie up rolling stock. Coal exports are growing. The demand is increasing, freight rates are higher, coal cars can now be used for ore shipments, and prosperity means increased use of coal by industrial plants. These are some of the reasons entering into the situation."

The general opinion is that one of the chief roots of the trouble is the inability of transportation facilities to carry forward with celerity even the coal that is being mined. Close observers believe that at least 200,000 new freight cars each year would not have been more than the number necessary to care for the industrial advances made during the past two years. The car shortage on Oct. 1 was reported to be 19,872.

The railroads are adopting measures to meet the situation. It is not unlikely that they will decide to increase the minimum weight of merchandise which must be placed in single cars to obtain carload rates. Such steps have been taken in recent years in the case of wheat and other commodities. The railroads, too, have sent out appeals to induce shippers to move their cars more rapidly and load available cars to capacity, and these appeals have met with encouraging response.

Relief in sight when the Great Lakes shipments are diverted East should, say experts, amount to about 300,000 tons. Meanwhile large dealers say there will be a minimum of distress if the public is satisfied to secure a little of its supply at a time. Unreasoning competition on the part of corporations as well as individuals to secure their supplies or store up surplus against emergencies is to be guarded against.

Coal at \$12 in this city touches, generally, the highest price attained since the strike in 1902. One of the large companies Tuesday was selling to its own trade at \$9.25, but claimed it was unable to get a wholesale price lower than \$11, while pea coal, usually selling wholesale for \$4, was now bringing \$5.50. Individual dealers express the conviction that it is time for the Federal Government to intervene. "The Government," said one, "has helped largely to bring about present conditions by laws limiting hours of labor, and the Government should consider it a part of its job to shoulder the responsibility of investigating this situation."

AUSTRALIA ASKS BUILDING PLANS OF NEW CAPITAL

World-Wide Competition Proposed for Federal Government Structures in Grand Scheme Laid Out at Canberra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—World-wide competition for plans for the proposed Australian Federal Government buildings is invited by the Government of Australia, which offers prizes totaling nearly \$30,000 for the best plan submitted. These must be in by Jan. 31, 1917. A board of architects from cities scattered widely over the world will decide as to the eight most meritorious plans submitted, each of which will receive a prize, the lowest of which is £250 and the highest £2000. The Parliament houses, to be built first, are allotted a total cost of nearly £5,000,000.

A new capital city is to be laid out and constructed at Canberra, in a Federal district of 900 square miles, most of which is now rolling grazing land. A complete set of new buildings—capitol, houses of Parliament, residences of the Governor-General and Prime Minister, 10 main departmental buildings and other subordinate ones—is proposed, with the new city laid out about them. The official pamphlet received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, from Consul-General J. J. Brittain of Sydney, Australia, contains the following official statement concerning the Australian Government's design policy:

"The Australian Commonwealth, with no historically evolved suitable architectural style, but with unique scope in its unlimited open continent for national growth, with this virgin city site under unified control, is in a position to exact unity in plan and homogeneity in expression and harmony with whole natural environment beyond an ordinary opportunity. Since the city is to evolve gradually, the desired unity cannot be assured by personality, nor can it under popular government be established by authoritative decree of any arbitrary type. Hence it is desired that the standard of design be the expression of actual functions through practical planning; through the direct adaptation of the inherent characteristics of the materials used, avoiding the intrusion of irrelevant features, however time-honored, on the one hand, or individual on the other; and through recognition of the peculiar site conditions. Parliament House, with the whole Government group, is but an element in a larger system of parallel-set public edifices, all regulated by the same standard, which is intended to extend through the entire city and to characterize it. Hence appropriate scale and relationship to the other masses are imperative."

The setting of the projected city is thus described: "A plan of the central part of the city as projected includes main features whose general relationship may be considered as an amphitheater, with Mt. Ainslie on the north in the rear, flanked on either side by Black Mountain and Mt. Pleasant, all together forming a top gallery, with slopes to the water; the auditorium, with waterway and flood basin; the arena, with southern slopes reflected in the basin, the terraced stage set with monumental Government structures sharply defined, rising tier on tier to the culminating highest forested hill of the capitol; and with gray Mugga Mugga, Red Hill, and the purple distant mountain ranges, sun-reflecting, forming the back scene."

The setting of the Government buildings group is thus outlined: "The capitol is isolated and centrally focused in an extensive hill park. This building, which is intended to symbolize Australian sentiment, achievement, and ideals, will be used for the housing of archives, etc., and in connection with public ceremonials. Its isolation and the height of its site, 80 feet above the Parliament House, insure its supremacy as the objective feature, not only of the Government group, but of the entire city. The whole group of Government buildings is to be directed out from this one popular point along lines of sequence in function."

The plateau stretching between the hills of the capitol and Parliament provides sufficient foreground for the former to set off the latter, over which, however, the court of departmental buildings on the succeeding long terrace below may yet be seen, while the view beyond is uninterrupted across the basin, public gardens, and along a broad promenade to Mt. Ainslie, Parliament building, on the brow of its hill, has an elevation of 50 feet above the terrace of the buildings next below, and is to be approached by wide ramps around the fountain and a terrace reservoir. From this terrace court the Parliament edifice has a lofty setting, stopping the long axis of the reservoir. Crowned by the capitol behind, and flanked by the lower departmental buildings, it thus presents an opportunity for cumulative massing. The central terrace court of the Government group lies some 30 feet above the lower terrace of the waterfront, from which it is separated by the buildings facing the great basin, and to whose embankment access is given by ramps at the end and flights of steps between the structures. The court terrace, however, is extended on the roof of a central building, which projects into the basin crowned toward it by an open colonnade surmounting a slight bank of steps to afford an open forum, beneath which the structure serves as a launch entrance or 'water gate.'"

HOW CANADIAN TROOPS FOUGHT AT COURCELETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England—As has been known for some time, troops from the dominions have taken a prominent part in the fighting on the Somme front. The achievements of the Australians at Pozieres and on the heights to the north have already been recounted. Some account of the doings of the Canadians who are apparently placed on the Australian right, is given in a dispatch issued for publication by the officer in charge of the Canadian war records. The account deals with the operations near Courcellette from Sept. 20 to 27.

As a result of severe fighting, it says, the Canadians have captured several important German positions, and have advanced their own line upon a frontage of nearly two miles to a maximum depth of 900 yards. The total number of prisoners in their hands since the beginning of their great offensive now amounts to 33 officers and 1610 other ranks. They have also captured about 25 machine guns, 11 trench mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition of all sorts, and other war materials.

The Germans have fought hard and their resistance has been formidable. To minimize this fact would be to minimize the gallantry and persistence with which the Canadians have attacked. We have in this fighting advanced in close cooperation and sympathy with the English troops on either flank. After the taking of Courcellette, several minor but important operations had to be undertaken in preparation for a further advance. Under the conditions of ordinary trench warfare any one of these would have been an enterprise of first magnitude. Today they are shadowed by the greater operations.

By Tuesday, Sept. 26, all preparations had been completed. A long-continued bombardment of the German positions had reduced the infantry resistance to a minimum. About noon the great attack was launched on a frontage of nearly two miles. Battalions from Vancouver, Calgary, Montreal, Toronto, Saskatchewan and Winnipeg participated. Preceded by a barrage of exceptional intensity, the long lines of our men advanced steadily over the uneven ground. The whole length of the Zollern Graben was seized and occupied, and, without a pause, the assaulting waves pressed beyond and, mounting towards the crest of the high ground north of Courcellette, they carried their second objective, the Hessian and Kenora trenches. Some of our men even pushed beyond their objective and entered the Regina trench, where a few prisoners were actually secured. However, they did not attempt to occupy this line.

In the course of all this desperate fighting there have been innumerable instances of the most courageous and devoted actions, impossible at present to detail. The case of a corporal of an Eastern Ontario battalion is, however, one of the most extraordinary ever recorded. The battalion had successfully captured a line of German trenches when a party of the enemy, consisting of two officers and about 20 men began a counter-attack. The corporal advanced alone against the whole party, emptied his revolver, picked up first one and then another German rifle, each of which he emptied, accounting for the two officers and 16 of the men. The rest of the enemy attempted to escape. The corporal shot four of them and made the fifth prisoner. Although wounded in two places he remained in the trenches until his battalion was relieved.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PLAN FOR FIXING PRICES

Cabinet Seeks Agreement, Not Necessarily as Regards Prices, but in Relation to Commodities Dealt With

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent
MELBOURNE, Australia—Since the conditions under which the Federal Government decided to extend the powers of its price-fixing authority provide for the continuation of rates fixed by state prices boards, it is the desire of the Cabinet to bring about uniformity throughout Australia, not necessarily as regards actual prices, but in relation to the commodities dealt with. In New South Wales the necessary commodities board fixed prices for an extensive list of articles, and it is now proposed to give first attention to this list as far as investigations in the other states are concerned. Bread, flour, bran and pollard rates have already been proclaimed for all Australia. The commission for Victoria, Mr. W. H. Clarke, will take up his duties almost immediately. Among the foodstuffs and "necessary commodities" which he will deal with first are the following:

Cheese, except fancy cheeses. Butter and cream. Fresh milk. Plain oatmeal, flaked oatmeal and rolled oats manufactured in Australia. Baking powders. Kerosene, benzine, heavy benzine, motor spirit and benzoline. Milk Malt brand of chocolate and milk and cocoa and milk. Cordials, aerated waters, ginger beers, essences, fruit flavors and accessories for the bottler and fountain drink dispenser. Fruits preserved and tinned in Australia. Condensed milk. Jams of Australian manufacture in tins. Ordinary household rice. Sugar. Plum puddings. Hams and bacon. Pigs. Chaff and hay, including lucern chaff and hay. Biscuits. Gas. Except where indicated both wholesale and retail prices will be fixed. Simultaneously with the investigation in Victoria inquiries will be made in the other states for adjusting the prices of the articles above mentioned.

PALAZZO DI VENEZIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau
PARIS, France—M. Jean Carrière, the Temps' special correspondent in Rome, states that the tone of the Vatican's protests against the reappropriation by Italy of the Palazzo di Venezia has caused resentment in that city. "The newspapers point out that Cardinal Gasparri appears to be defending Austria rather than the supposed rights of the Vatican. It is considered that the question of the ownership of the palace was one which concerned Italy and Austria solely. The only point which really concerns the Vatican is whether the rights of the ambassadors to the papal court have been infringed. The mere fact of an embassy occupying a portion of a building does not give that embassy a perpetual right to its ownership. The rights of an ambassador are observed when due respect is shown for his person and the embassy archives and papers are uninterfered with. Both these conditions have been strictly observed, for it cannot be said that the mere removal of offices from one building to another can be regarded as an infringement of them. The newspapers point out that some of the embassies and legations are established in hotels or in the houses of private individuals, and that removal from such quarters owing to change of ownership would not be regarded as an insult to the Vatican."

GREEK POSITION BEFORE LOWER HOUSE IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

M. Venizelos, and they were not acting without the approval of France. The idea that they were bolstering up King Constantine was one King Constantine himself would not agree with.

In view of further information Mr. A. J. Balfour amplified the official communiqué on the Channel raid stating that his latest information showed six drift net boats had been lost. It was believed the Nubian could be saved and the transport Queen need not have been lost had the captain realized she would remain afloat for several hours.

Replying to a question as to the German claim that they suffered no losses, Mr. Balfour said there was ground for thinking two German destroyers struck mines and probably sank. The First Lord of the Admiralty dwelt on the fact that the German raiders could choose their moment of attack and objective and said if the purpose of the raid was to interfere with the cross-channel service it had certainly failed.

On the question of treatment of British prisoners in Germany, Lord Robert Cecil expressed the great gratitude of Britain to Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin. He believed, thanks to the latter's exertions, British prisoners were now treated no worse than others.

Conditions, however, in many camps remained bad and the only remedy was exchange or internment in neutral countries. He announced that the foreign office would no longer be responsible for the policy pursued regarding prisoners of war.

In the House of Lords Lord Derby indicated that the supply question in Mesopotamia was well in hand and troops were now getting full rations with few exceptions, although no choice could yet be offered between one article of food and another. Military authorities considered the ammunition supplied was ample and additional motor transport had become available.

The Royal Flying Corps had been reinforced with men and aeroplanes and the fleet of hospital ships had been so augmented that casualties could be transferred without undue delay and without discomfort.

Torpedoing of Angeliki

Greeks Compare Attack With That Made on Lusitania

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—The Press Bureau of the Provisional Government has issued a note comparing the torpedoing without warning of the Angeliki and the loss of many lives as a crime almost equal to that of the Lusitania and adding that President Venizelos, ministerial, political and military circles have learned the news with the greatest indignation.

The Provisional Government have taken measures which will render nugatory in future such criminal acts intended to block the national work undertaken by M. Venizelos. The note contends that the torpedoing was only possible through the activities in Greece of the Germans, the supplying of the submarine with stores and informing the submarine commander of the departure and character of the Angeliki. These acts, the note adds, contradict the Athens Government promise of benevolent neutrality.

An infantry battalion proceeding from Veria to Salonika to join the national movement was attacked by troops of Ekaterini garrison, which has remained loyal to the Athens Government, shots being exchanged and several men wounded. The battalion cut its way through.

UNION OF TWO PARTIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Progressives and Democrats Allied Against the Nationalists. Now in Control—Indications of Victory for Latter

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MANILA, P. I.—Since the passage of the Jones Bill by the United States Congress provided for greater autonomy for the Philippines, and in particular for the creation of an elective Senate to replace the present Commission, which is an appointive body, there has been great activity among the politicians.

The Progressives have again allied themselves with the so-called National Democrats or Third Party people, to oppose the Nationalists, who are at present in control. The Progressives are the present successors of the original Federal Party, which in the early days of reconstruction in the Philippines gave such help to the Americans in building up civil government after the overthrow of the insurrection. They were, and have always been, more appreciative of the benefits of American rule than any other element in the Filipino people, including the land-holding and better educated element, to whom peace and order seemed the first essential. They would probably not look with disfavor on a prolongation of the period of American control until such a day as the Philippines had grown economically to a point where they could better look out for themselves in the world of independent nations, but owing to the disfavor with which such views would be regarded by the majority of the Philippine electorate they keep their opinions in such matters to themselves. The notable exception has been the attitude of the planters of Panay and Negros, who are prospering under the present régime, with free entry of their sugar to America, and therefore do not wish any change and are very open about saying so.

The National Democrats, on the other hand, are the most radical of all elements in the Philippines. They do not desire to remain a moment longer subject to American rule. They want independence right away. They differ from the Nationalists, now in power, in that the latter desire independence, but are content to take what they can get and hail the Jones Bill as a victory and a great stride in advance, whereas the National Democrats, or "Thirdists," as they are called, are flatly dissatisfied with the Jones Bill, because nothing is said as to an exact date for independence.

Both parties, or groups, have made a campaign with motor trucks, jitney buses and all the modern aids to a rapid tour. Both sides claim that their opponents have trained audiences that they carry around with them from one meeting to another, ready to applaud at the proper time, and to eject any of the opposing camp who try to interrupt the meeting with embarrassing questions. In general the meetings have been free from violence.

Handbills and posters face one on every wall. Even one church wall became practically a mass of placards. At this point the police authorities of Manila took a hand in the proceedings. There is a law in the Philippines intended to prevent billposting by taxing such exhibits very heavily, and the authorities went to the priest in charge of the church which was becoming so prominent a display board and told him they would have to collect P.2 per square meter for all the signs displayed. The unfortunate cleric vehemently protested that it was out of the question for him to pay this tax, and that the placards had been put up without his consent. Upon receipt of this statement the police removed the offending placards.

Unless all signs fall, the Nationalists will again obtain a majority of votes and will control the Senate, because in the more distant provinces all the more prominent candidates are, nominally at least, Nationalists. It is very possible, however, that they will fail to elect their candidates in the district of which Manila is the center, because here the opposition newspapers have done very effective work in attacking the party in power. Of the four main candidates Palma, Nationalist, is a member of the Philippine Commission at present, and Aranaeta, who is running against him on the Progressive ticket, is a former member, having served during the old régime, but having been ousted when the Democrats came into power in the United States. Sandiko, the Thirdist candidate, is a former general in the insurrecto army, and prominent in the business community. Guevarra, the other Nationalist candidate, has the least chance of election of the four, and is the most bitterly opposed. He failed to carry his Province, La Laguna, for the Nationalists in the June elections, and it is doubtful whether he can do any better on this occasion. Of the independent candidates, Isabela de los Reyes, a member of the present Municipal Board, is the only one with much chance of election. He is said to have come forth triumphant in every election in which he has been a candidate, and his friends predict the same result this time.

IRISH HAY CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Dublin Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland—According to an official report on the produce of the hay crop in Ireland in 1916, in spite of early indications, the yields turned out very satisfactory. The feeding quality of the crop has not been so good for many seasons. The yield per acre of permanent meadow hay was 2.3 tons, as against 2.1 tons in 1915.

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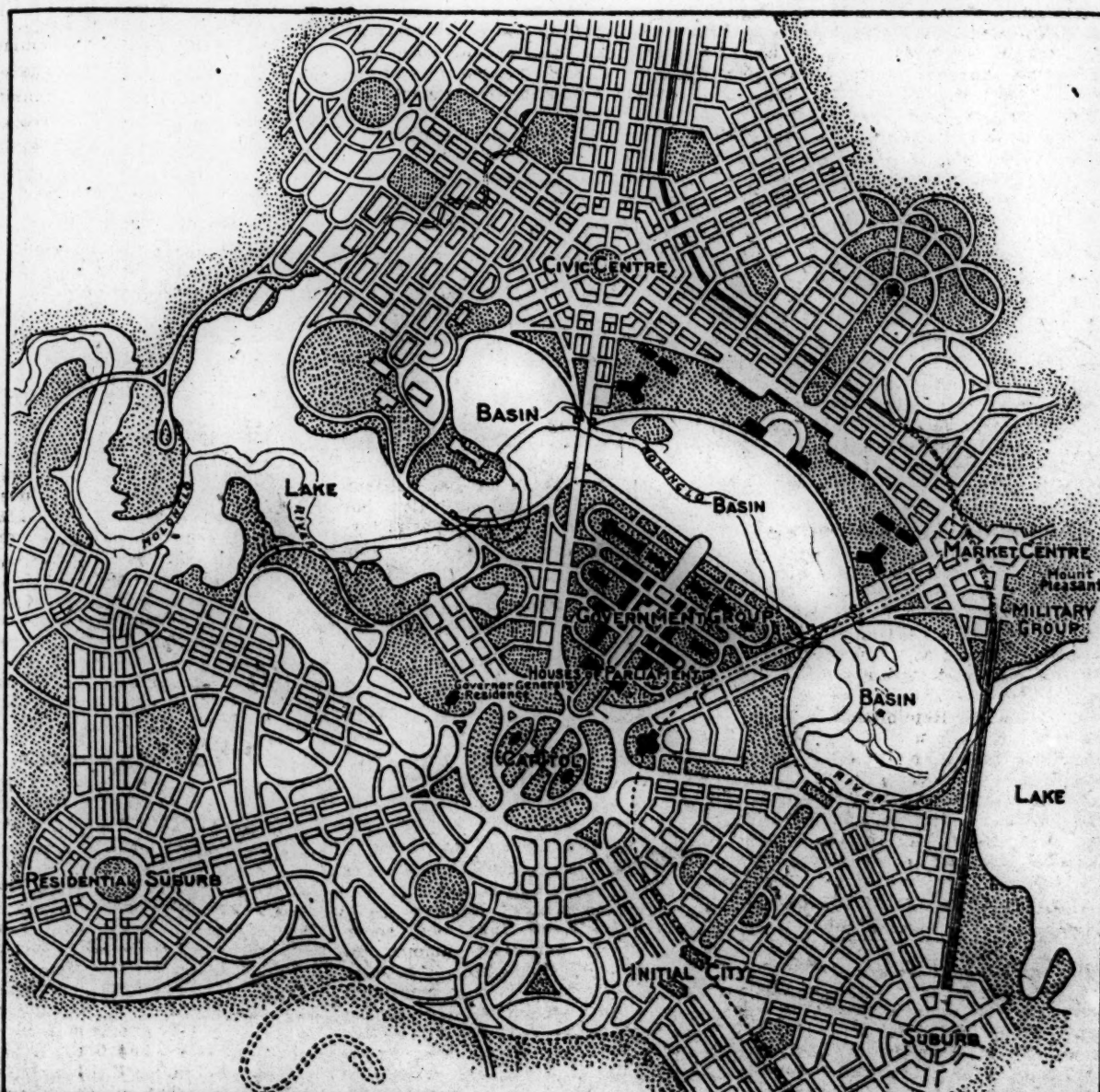
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Plan of Canberra, the new Australian Federal capital

PROCEEDINGS AT THE SOCIALISTS BERLIN MEETING

Trend of Discussions at Conference Indicated in Public Statement—Reports by Herren Scheidemann and Ebert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—As already stated, the sittings of the imperial conference called by the executive of the German Social Democratic party were strictly confidential, but the published report of the proceedings, although extremely brief, renders it possible to follow the main trend of the discussions.

The order of the proceedings was as follows: First, Herr Scheidemann, as reporter for the majority, which consists of the party proper and the main body of the Reichstag group, summarized the policy of the party, after which Herr Ebert, the president of the conference and also a member of the majority, gave an account of the activity of the party executive. These speakers were followed by Herr Haase, as representing the main portion of the minority and the Social Democratic Labor Association, the group of Reichstag deputies which split off from the main body. Herr Haase was given the same rights as an official reporter as Herr Scheidemann, and after he had spoken, permission to speak for half an hour was accorded Frau Käte Duncker, the spokeswoman of the Internationale, the party of the extreme Left, which is represented in the Reichstag by Dr. Liebknecht and Herr Rühle, both of whom have severed their connection with the two other Reichstag groups. These declarations were then followed by a general discussion in which many prominent Socialists took part, the majority having to face among other criticisms that of so redoubtable an opponent as Herr Eduard Bernstein.

The reports made by Herren Scheidemann and Ebert occupied the whole of the first day of the conference. Herr Ebert opened the proceedings with a tribute to those members of the party who were fighting or had fallen at the front, the assembled delegates rising as a mark of gratitude and respect. A motion to lengthen the agenda by providing for the discussion of how to effect the future transition from a war to a peace basis in the economic realm was postponed on the ground that it was impossible to foresee whether there would be time for such a discussion. The conference next resolved to issue a daily report to the press, reserving its decision as to whether a more detailed account should be issued later. Herr Ledebour then read a declaration in the name of more than 100 delegates criticizing the composition of the conference, and declaring that the signatories were merely taking part in it so as not to miss the opportunity of a forced settling forth their views. A similar declaration was also made on behalf of the Internationale group, which, in addition, announced its decision not to vote if any resolutions were put to the meeting.

After these preliminaries Herr Scheidemann rose to make his report. He maintained that the Reichstag group's decision to vote the first war credit was entirely in accord with the wishes of the people which at that time was fully conscious of the danger threatened by Russia. Today, he continued, the opposition must see that the menace to Germany had by no means diminished. Further there was no indication that a refusal of the war credits by the German Socialist party would be followed by similar action on the part of England and French Socialists, and even if a section of either of the latter should so decide to act the effect on their respective governments would be extremely slight, as events in Italy and Rumania, where the Socialist element had remained steadily opposed to war, had shown. Continuing, Herr Scheidemann maintained that the assent to the 1915 budget was in no way a vote of confidence in the government, but merely a means of defending the fatherland. As for the talk of a league between the Social Democratic party and the Government, the only change that had taken place was that the chancellor had ceased to make a distinction with regard to the party and kept it informed as he did the other political bodies. For the time being, however, the position with regard to the food question alone excluded the possibility of specially confidential relations with the Government.

Herr Scheidemann went on to argue that no Socialist diet or international congress had declared that the refusal of war credits was compulsory, and complained that German Socialist efforts to bring about the speedy conclusion of the war, made in accordance with resolutions passed at international congresses, had not been seconded in enemy countries. Meanwhile whereas Germany had declared her readiness for peace, the Entente held out to her the prospect of having to deliver up the fruits of her labor to her conquerors, a plan which in no way accorded with the Socialist ideal. Herr Scheidemann then stated to have definitely condemned annexationist demands, and to have demanded a clear definition of the German war aims, if only to refute hostile misrepresentations; after which he discussed the divisions in the Socialist Reichstag group, and ended by expressing the conviction that the German workman himself would eventually call upon the party to devote its united energy and attention to the great tasks awaiting it.

Herr Ebert then made his report on the activities of the party executive.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph E. N. A.
General Georgescu

The outbreak of war, he said, had interrupted a period of splendid development for the party, and he went on to give an account of the executive's administration of internal affairs, and its frequent efforts to get into touch with the Socialist parties in Entente countries, which, however, he said, had always been frustrated by the latter and the International Bureau conducted by M. Vandervelde. The speaker then described the work done by the executive and the labor unions with regard to the food question, at the same time tracing the rise of the opposition within the party. He deplored some of the methods employed in the dispute, especially certain pamphlets attacking the executive, and appealed for a united battle-front in view of impending struggles which would decide the fate of the proletariat for generations to come.

CASING HEAD GASOLINE IN WEST VIRGINIA

New Process of Absorption in Heavier Oil Is Being Taken Advantage of in West Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — It will never be known how much West Virginia has lost in former years by reason of lack of knowledge concerning the value of casing head gas. The loss is still considerable but nothing like that of a few years ago. For the last 13 years something has been known of the means of making gasoline, until now there is but little waste of the utility necessary in its composition.

A comparatively new process has been developed, that of absorption in a heavier oil, which makes it feasible to treat great quantities of gas rapidly so that all the gas in a main gas line may be handled. Advantage is being taken of that process in some of the West Virginia fields and the profit is commensurate with the completeness of the plants established. The extraction of the gasoline from casing head gas by the condensation and condensation method is rapidly becoming a more important factor in West Virginia's industrial life. A considerable quantity of naphtha with which gasoline is blended, is also being marketed in large quantities, by some of the independents who have refineries. The growth of facilities with which to obtain gasoline has not gone with the same pace as the demand, and consequently the actual possibilities of the industry are not yet known.

Casing head gas is the gas that flows from oil wells, coming out between the casing and the tubing. Often the volume is very small, amounting to between 1000 and 2000 cubic feet in 24 hours in the West Virginia fields. The older wells show the richest gas and if the well is shut in at the casing head or top of the well, it may accumulate a pressure of from 20 to 60 pounds.

The gas from a well increases its load of condensable vapors as the pressure declines with time. The gasoline extracted becomes regularly heavier as the well ages. Casing head gas which is too "lean" at high pressure, may become suitable later. Gas wells without oil, which are generally too "lean" at first may become suitable when pressure is greatly reduced. Some of the plants find it profitable to extract gasoline from as little as from 5000 to 10,000 cubic feet of gas a day, but some of the larger plants have millions of cubic feet a day of gas to draw from and these are the plants which have made West Virginia among the three most important gasoline producing states in the Union.

The status of gasoline condensed from casing head gas is as yet undetermined in West Virginia with reference to whether it should pay royalty as crude oil. In a decision of the supreme court of appeals, it is said: "When no provision is made in an oil and gas lease, for royalty on gas produced incidentally with the oil, there shall be no royalty or rental on the well as a gas well."

RUMANIAN GENERAL IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—While the main military dispositions of the Rumanian High Command have not at the time of writing been revealed, it has been continually emphasized that whatever steps the Rumanians took their operations would be preceded by full consultation with the allied commands.

In view of this the arrival in London of General Georgescu, aide-de-camp to King Ferdinand of Rumania, and commanding a division in the Dobrudja, has caused no surprise. The General, it is understood, has come on a special mission as representing the supreme command of the Rumanian army at British headquarters. He has been received by the Secretary of State for War and other members of the Government, while he has also been received in audience by the King.

HAWAIIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS IN FUND CAMPAIGN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—More than 100 prominent business and professional men of Honolulu were made better acquainted with the work of the Hawaiian board of missions and the Hawaiian Evangelical Association at a "publicity luncheon" held recently in the auditorium of the new \$90,000 home of the organizations.

Today these organizations stand as a result of the work of the first missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands, sturdy New Englanders who landed in Honolulu nearly a century ago after tedious trips in sailing vessels around the horn from Boston. The Hawaiian Evangelical Association was organized in 1823, and the Hawaiian board of missions in 1863. Churches with congregations of various nationalities are conducted throughout the territory. The Hawaiian population of the territory numbers 38,920, and of this number 4854 persons are members of the board's churches; of the Chinese, with a population of 21,770, the members total 508; of the Filipinos with a population of 15,220, 268 are church members. The union churches of the organizations have a membership of 1959. The Japanese, with a population of 91,490, send 1647 of their number to the churches of the organizations. There are 23,650 Portuguese in the territory, and of this number 270 are church members.

The officers pointed out to the business men that a new field has been found in work among the Filipinos in Hawaii. In 1913 there were 12,600 and today there are 15,220. In 1915 the Hawaiian board organized 20 Filipino churches with a membership of 266. Plans for further churches are now being outlined. Systematic giving also is being advocated by the organizations. There are now 325 in the 110 churches maintained. Of this number of churches 74 are regular contributors to the work, or about 67 per cent. The average contribution for each member is about \$1.19 annually.

KALANIANAOLE REELECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianoʻole, delegate to Congress from Hawaii, was renominated on the Republican ticket at the primary election recently held throughout the territory. The delegate's opponents were A. L. Louissou, Republican, and Lincoln L. McCandless, Democrat. The voting was light, only about half the registered voters going to the polls. The vote cast on the island of Oahu for the candidates for the delegateship was as follows: Kalanianoʻole 2554, Louissou 685, McCandless 1937.

SINGLE TAX PLANK TEST QUERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—At a meeting of the Memphis Single Tax Club attention was called to a plank in the local optionists' platform "favoring a constitutional amendment providing for home rule in taxation." It was voted that a committee be appointed to ask the Democratic nominees for the Legislature to declare either for or against the plank.

TRUSTS UPHELD IN AN ADDRESS AT BIRMINGHAM

Professor Ashley Sees Need for More Combination After War—Trade Unionism as Factor in British Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Professor Ashley recently delivered an interesting address on lessons from experiments in social action by the State during the war, at a meeting in Birmingham in connection with the Congressional Union. He remarked at the outset that the mechanism of industry had not proved so fragile as anticipated. They had proved themselves more capable than they had imagined. On the whole they had come well through the crisis.

Continuing he touched on the need of a reorganization of industry in which combination between capital and labor would receive fuller development. Trade unionism had come to stay, and in the direction of trade unionism probably lay the future development of every considerable industry. In those industries in which masters and men alike were pretty completely associated, and in which the representatives of the two sides met together, they did the great industrial, either on formal wages boards or on occasional conferences. Labor already had a large share in the government of industry.

He was inclined to think that one of the next steps in industrial legislation would be to give the force of law to agreements made by unions of masters and men, where these represented on each side a substantial majority of the interests involved. The organization by which Germany reached her present stage in metallurgical production, and by which she so long outstripped the Allies in the production of munitions, was the interconnected series of syndicates running right through the raw materials of steel manufacturers to the finished products, and participated in by the Government.

After the war they were going to have in this country much more organization, which meant combination in a multitude of forms. They had been slower than other countries in the creation of what were popularly known as trusts or combines for a number of reasons, among which their free trade policy was undoubtedly a leading one. But free trade or no free trade, the requirements of modern plant and of modern large-scale production had already before the war led to the creation of effective combinations in several important branches of trade. With the end of the war combination would be not less but more necessary to prevent Germany from recovering her hold on the world by peaceful penetration.

After the war the country expected the Government to carry through measures of industrial and commercial defense, if only for a term of years. No serious economist could join wholeheartedly in the public outcry against trusts on the score of excessive prices. He admitted, however, that it was difficult to combine political democracy with prices apparently fixed arbitrarily. The day of free competition was passing away in the direction of capital as much as in the direction of labor, and though it had its dangers the movement represented a line of progress. It was inevitable, if the restraint of competition was removed, that the state should interpose to protect the interests of the public as consumer. What he was afraid of was that as soon as the movement towards organization, which meant combination, got under way, which he thought was necessary in the interests of the country and social peace, it might be hampered by excessive suspicion and by an appeal to worn-out policies of free competition.

AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Journal of the American Asiatic Association is to be expanded into a magazine to enable that organization more effectively to aid in educating the American people into a clearer perception of the importance to the United States of its relations with eastern Asia. Willard Straight, retiring president, said at the recent annual meeting that it had not been the desire of the organization's leaders to contribute to the efforts "made by some to stir up ill-feeling and apprehension on the part of the public with a view to creating difficulties between the United States and Japan."

"Despite political perplexities in the far east, American trade, both with China and Japan, has increased considerably. New firms have been organized and old firms strengthened, and there seems to be an increasing interest in the possibilities of far eastern trade, both among those who wish to export to eastern Asia and those who are commencing to import Asiatic products," he said.

BIBLE SOCIETY TO ACCEPT NEGRO AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Organized simultaneously by the American Bible Society, the Bible Society of Columbia, at its annual meeting today, discussed and referred to its directors a project for the enlistment of Negroes in its work. It is likely that local societies will be organized among the colored people throughout the state. The society finds itself in more than ordinary need of funds, between the unusually heavy demand for Bibles, with which to supply the troops abroad, and the rapidly increasing cost of the Bibles. The society provided with Bibles and Testaments, all of the South Carolina soldiers before they left for the border.

LORD DERBY AND THE GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND

From a Military Viewpoint Attacks Not Justified by Results, He Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Derby recently discussed the raids carried out by German airships on England, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other American journalists. He expressed his satisfaction in an unmistakable fashion, with the achievements of the men who manned the anti-aircraft defenses of the country, both those engaged in working the guns and searchlights and other necessary appliances, and those engaged in aerial combat with the raiders. He was perfectly certain that the successes achieved in fighting hostile airships in the month of September would continue in the event of further visits from Zeppelins. Asked whether he thought the aircraft would keep up their attacks, Lord Derby expressed his conviction that it was now impossible for them to be discontinued owing to political reasons.

From a military point of view, His Lordship said they had never been justified by results, for they never did any military damage. Now there were additional reasons for a change of policy on the part of the German command—provided by the fact that they were losing the services of trained Zeppelin crews. On their last visit the bombs had caused two casualties, while the Germans themselves had lost a whole crew of over 20 men and had done no damage to anything but civil property. If that sort of thing continued, Lord Derby said in effect, there was a cogent military reason for discontinuing Zeppelin raids. The German public, however, had been fed on extravagant stories of what the Zeppelins were doing over Great Britain during the last two years, how London had been laid waste, and how munition factories and other places of military importance had been bombed, until the German military authorities, in spite of the fact that it was now being proved that the British defenses were at last able to cope with the visitors, were unable to discontinue the raids owing to the necessity of keeping up the illusion of success. He certainly thought the Zeppelins would continue to come, nor did he think that the bringing down of four airships in four weeks would act as a deterrent upon the men who volunteered for the German air service. When a British submarine had been lost many years before the war, there was a bigger number of volunteers for submarine work during the week that followed than there had ever been before.

In answer to a question on the military value of the tanks, Lord Derby, although obviously very pleased with the results obtained from them, protested against the idea that they would ever replace infantry in battle. He evidently did not consider as practical the conception of a future battle as a contest between armor plated monsters filled with men, attacking each other in the manner of fleets at sea. He supposed that the Germans would copy the invention as soon as they could, though they had not succeeded in capturing a "tank" yet to serve as a pattern. Still he had every confidence that the inventive genius that had originated the tanks would enable the British to keep ahead in the race for supremacy in this matter. Still, concluded His Lordship, they will only act in a subsidiary capacity to infantry and will never replace them in the field.

The concluding meetings of the assembly were held later. Speaking at a colonial missionary meeting at the Town Hall, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, said people talked of the loyalty of the colonies to the Mother Country. The loyalty, was now being called to the Mother Country, but to the Empire of which all of them were parts. This imperial loyalty was in no way incompatible with the most profound nationalism, and he would not be surprised if the most marked effect of the war upon the dominions should be the development and the fixing of nationalism. But alongside of that assertive national ideal there was an imperial loyalty which had been strengthened and enriched by the common dangers endured, a loyalty which arose fundamentally from common ideals of freedom.

AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Journal of the American Asiatic Association is to be expanded into a magazine to enable that organization more effectively to aid in educating the American people into a clearer perception of the importance to the United States of its relations with eastern Asia. Willard Straight, retiring president, said at the recent annual meeting that it had not been the desire of the organization's leaders to contribute to the efforts "made by some to stir up ill-feeling and apprehension on the part of the public with a view to creating difficulties between the United States and Japan."

"Despite political perplexities in the far east, American trade, both with China and Japan, has increased considerably. New firms have been organized and old firms strengthened, and there seems to be an increasing interest in the possibilities of far eastern trade, both among those who wish to export to eastern Asia and those who are commencing to import Asiatic products," he said.

BIBLE SOCIETY TO ACCEPT NEGRO AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Organized simultaneously by the American Bible Society, the Bible Society of Columbia, at its annual meeting today, discussed and referred to its directors a project for the enlistment of Negroes in its work. It is likely that local societies will be organized among the colored people throughout the state. The society finds itself in more than ordinary need of funds, between the unusually heavy demand for Bibles, with which to supply the troops abroad, and the rapidly increasing cost of the Bibles. The society provided with Bibles and Testaments, all of the South Carolina soldiers before they left for the border.

HONOLULU TO HONOR HOUSE OF KING KALAKAUA

Former Hawaiian Ruler's Anniversary to Be Celebrated by Ceremonies in Which His Sister Will Take Part

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—The residents of Honolulu are to honor the memory of King Kalakaua, last male ruler of Hawaii, by celebrating his birthday anniversary on Nov. 16, at which time Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, last ruler of the islands and a sister of Kalakaua, will be the central figure. Under plans prepared by a special committee appointed by John C. Lane, Mayor of Honolulu, the observance of the King's birthday will see the utilization at the public reception to be given by the Queen of the old coronation stand in which Kalakaua and his Queen, Kapiolani, were crowned in 1883. The coronation stand occupies a shady place in the grounds of the former royal palace which is now used as a Government building by the territory.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Queen Liliuokalani, surrounded by many persons who were ministers and attendants during the days of her sovereignty, and members of the many Hawaiian societies, will press a button which will set in motion the plans for the special observance of Hawaii Day at the San Diego, Cal., Exposition, where Hawaii has an interesting exhibit in the Pan-Pacific building. Then will follow a hookupu, or gift shower, based on the ancient ceremony that has come down from the Hawaii of other days. In those days gifts of fish and land edibles were brought wrapped in leaves and laid at the feet of chiefs or sovereigns.

Kalakaua's reign was conspicuous for the brilliancy of its court, for the genial hospitality of the King, and for the personal impetus which he gave to Hawaii's one great industry, sugar. In 1875 King Kalakaua went to Washington, D. C., to assist in the passage of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii. He was accorded the full honors of the head of a sovereign government and particularly such honors as are accorded those who wear the crown. A year after his return to his palace in Honolulu a reciprocity treaty was entered into between the United States and Hawaii which remained in force until the annexation of the islands in 1898, when automatically Hawaii became a territory of the United States and duties of all kinds were eliminated.

King Kalakaua was a picturesque figure in Hawaiian affairs. He was familiarly known as the "Merry Monarch," for the cares of the state rested lightly upon his shoulders. He fostered outdoor sports, particularly boat racing and miniature yacht racing.

The dynasty of the Kamehamehas, who ruled all the islands from about 1795 to 1874, has been recognized by a public holiday on June 11 each year. It is now just 25 years since the passing away of Kalakaua, and steps were taken recently by Mayor Lane of Honolulu and Albert P. Taylor, secretary-director of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, to have the Kalakaua dynasty recognized. Nov. 16 will be observed as a semi-holiday, but not through the proclamation of the Governor. The Kalakaua Day committee will urge the Legislature to formally set aside Nov. 16 as Kalakaua Day.

CHICAGO GAS COMPANY MAKES OFFER TO REFUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — Comprehensive changes in the gas situation are now pending in Chicago. Five years ago the city council passed an ordinance cutting the price of gas. The gas company under a judicial order went ahead with the old rates. Recently the city has been moving to force repayment of the excess paid by the public, estimated around \$10,000,000. The People's Gas Light & Coke Company now makes an offer to refund to consumers one third of the excess for the past five years, to institute a sliding scale of rates lower than the present rate; and to introduce profit-sharing, the net profits to be divided 85 per cent and 15 per cent, the 85 per cent to the company and 15 per cent to the 670,000 consumers by a horizontal cut in rates. The gas company's proposal is conditioned on city acceptance of the heat unit standard instead of the present candle power standard. If the city accepts, the company will build a \$12,000,000 plant for the manufacture of coal gas.

AMERICANS PROPOSE COPIAPO RAILROAD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—It is reported from Chile, that the Braden Copper Company, an American concern operating in Chile, is investigating the possibility of building a railroad in the region of Potrerillos, province of Copiapo. This line would replace the present proposed Pto. Gasco-Caldera line, and extend 84 kilometers into Argentine territory. It would give an outlet to the Pacific coast to the Braden Copper Company's mining interests situated in Argentina.

Andrew Alexander

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NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Federal, city and county authorities are devoting a great share of their time to an effort to rid the city registration books of nearly 20,000 false registrations of voters, that were placed on them during a three-day registration period a month ago. The prosecuting attorney, police commissioner, mayor and representatives of many civic organizations have united in an effort not only to rid the registration books of their false entries before Nov. 7, but also to fix the responsibility for the plot, to swing the election by fraud.

No concrete charge has been made officially, but suspicion credits many of the registrations to precinct workers, political district bosses, of whom there are many in Detroit, who are avowed workers in the cause of the liquor interests. Asked by Police Commissioner James Couzens to explain the inspiration of the registration fraud, unearthed by the Detroit Citizens League and then followed up by the prosecuting attorney, Pliny W. Marsh, secretary of the league, declared that if there was a master mind behind the apparently general effort toward fraudulent registration it was the master mind of the liquor interests.

The 20,000 false registrations, had they not been discovered, would have been enough to swing the prohibition question in Michigan as well as the city election in Detroit. The first thought of a conspiracy in the registration was advanced in the Citizens League, shortly after the closing of the registration books in Detroit on Sept. 26.

In all of the 15 districts investigated by the prosecutor in his preliminary investigation, the average of false registrations was 20 per cent. If this is general throughout the city, the fake entries will total more than 25,000. It is expected, however, that it will not be that the number will be near 20,000. With the data from the 15 districts the prosecuting attorney appeared before the city Election Commission, then in the center of the primary fraud scandal of Aug. 29, in which 23 precinct officials have resigned, and 64 others are under fire.

His information of the registration conspiracy, coming on the heels of the primary scandal, startled the city Election Commission. After it realized the enormity of the prosecutor's latest evidence of crookedness in elections, the commission at once ordered that a city-wide investigation be started, and hurried through, so that the clean electorate of the city might be protected Nov. 7.

Numerous plans are being made to guard the polls from the manipulators and "floating" vote on election day. Factory employees have volunteered by the hundreds to act as challengers on that day. Police Commissioner Couzens has promised that, if necessary, every policeman in the employ of the city may be used as a guard. Added to this the Election Commission, which is only one month old, having been created by a charter amendment Aug. 29, will name supervisors in every one of the 285 precincts of the city. These supervisors will represent the commission in the election, and will be clothed with authority sufficient to stop manipulation.

John E. Kinnane, district attorney, has taken a hand in the investigation, and has applied the Federal Department of Justice in Washington of the situation in Detroit, both as to the primary fraud scandal and the registration conspiracy. In the mean time, under the direction of the prosecuting attorney, a special detail of police officers is making a house-to-house canvass, in an effort to mark every fraudulent registration in the 130,000 odd entries made in September.

Chicago "Dry" Campaign

Cook County Organization Said to Be Most Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, has, it is said, one of the largest and most complete prohibition county organizations in the country. It employs its county chairman and keeps its headquarters open the year round and its campaign just drawing to a close is six months long. The outlook is for the largest vote the county ticket has ever received.

Ward organization is maintained with satisfaction, but as yet the organizing work has not extended to the precincts. This is largely because some of the wards contain 75 to 80 precincts and because precinct boundaries are so frequently altered. Prohibition workers within some of the wards are found ready to respond at call, so that they virtually serve, in many cases, as precinct captains.

Prohibition county candidates have filed for recorder, clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the superior court, board of assessors, board of review, county surveyor, and president and members of the district board.

One encouraging feature of the present county campaign is the largest attendance a prohibition meeting has drawn in Chicago since 1884. At that time prohibition was something new and the crowds flocked out to see Governor St. John. It took 32 years for another Prohibition party meeting to equal the early attendance, the occasion being the return of the party's presidential candidates from their western tour. About 1000 heard Governor Hanly and Dr. Landrith at the meeting here Oct. 7, when the State and County were also represented.

The county committee began in the spring on this campaign and held open air meetings through the summer, as it has done the past three years.



Boston's new Back Bay Postal Station on Huntington Avenue

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

County Chairman Jeannene says that he has found regular meetings at regular corners are far more valuable than moving around. Speaking starts usually about 7:30 p. m. and continues sometimes until 11:30. Literature is distributed and enrollments obtained. The speakers are men volunteers, and now some women are coming out. Five to seven of these meetings are held a week, in season, and if more speakers could be obtained much more work could be done, says Mr. Jeannene. In holding the meetings regularly the aim is to develop sentiment in the community.

"Prohibition sentiment is growing in Chicago, no doubt of that," commented Mr. Jeannene. "Three years ago there was a friendly curiosity at these open air meetings. Now a marked change is noticeable. This, I believe, is because a large part of the population abroad have changed and done away with the old foreign feeling of personal liberty. Organizations like the United Societies for Local Self-Government keep up the agitation for personal liberty but the individuals are silent."

One of the features of the closing week of the campaign will be eight sectional meetings, held in as many parts of the county, at which the candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Prohibition ticket and other speakers will appear. Much literature is being sent out.

Liquor Law Proposals

Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina Is Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—In connection with the campaign now going forward in North Carolina for prohibition laws which actually prohibit, the Raleigh Association, acting upon recommendations by its temperance committee has urged the General Assembly to pass legislation advocated by the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League, and to proceed even farther by prohibiting the possession of liquor for any purpose.

The temperance committee of the association strongly indorsed the work of the Anti-Saloon League in the state and its recommendations were adopted and embodied in the following resolution of the Raleigh Association:

"Whereas, the people of North Carolina by an emphatic majority of 44-000 declared for state-wide prohibition in 1908, and have on repeated occasions since then shown their opposition to the liquor traffic; and

"Whereas, the lawless liquor traffic in the bounds of the State, otherwise known as blind tigers and blockade stills, and the legalized liquor traffic of other States have undertaken to nullify the prohibition laws of our State; and under the guise of lawfully manufacturing and selling wine and cider, and lawfully shipping and receiving liquor into the state, the liquor forces have violated our prohibition laws to the detriment of the best interest of the home, the school and the church; and

"Whereas, the Anti-Saloon League, through its board of trustees, has declared for legislation to prohibit the delivery and receipt of all spirituous liquors within the state, to prohibit the sale of wine and hard cider, to prohibit social clubs from storing and keeping liquor, to prohibit the advertising of liquor in any form, to prohibit the possession, for personal use or for any other purpose, of more than two quarts of spirituous, three gallons of malt, and five gallons of vinous liquor; and for legislation calling for the confiscation of automobiles and other property used for the unlawful transfer of liquor, regardless of whether the property is owned by the defendant or not; therefore, be it resolved,

"1. That the Raleigh Association records its approval of this legislation except the provision allowing a person to possess a limited amount of liquor, and memorializes the General Assembly to prohibit the possession of all liquors for any purpose.

"2. That we call upon the member-

ship of the churches throughout this association to rally to the support of the Anti-Saloon League and assist this organization in securing the enactment of the above-mentioned legislation.

"3. That the association request Rev. R. L. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, to present a copy of these resolutions to the committee of the General Assembly that will consider the legislation above referred to."

Nebraska "Dry" Contest

Confidence That Prohibition Amendment Will Be Carried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—With the election a week distant, Nebraska "drys" are confident that the prohibition amendment will carry by a big majority. The estimates of some of the more enthusiastic run as high as 40,000. More conservative "drys" believe the majority will be about 10,000, and even some of the "wets" now are admitting that their cause is in serious danger of defeat.

The wave of sentiment for prohibition seems to have been gaining great strength, and one of the signs of this is the announcement of several candidates, who previously have been neutral on the subject, to an out-and-out stand for the amendment. This is regarded as a "band wagon" movement by the "drys," and greatly encourages them.

Judge A. L. Sutton, the Republican candidate for Governor, who has urged passage of the amendment in practically every speech he has made since the campaign began, is one of those absolutely confident that Nebraska is going dry. "I have been in every county of the State," said Judge Sutton to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, "and my opinion is that the people have made up their minds to oust the saloon. It is only a question now of the size of the majority. Nebraska is going dry." "Only overconfidence can cause a defeat," said Superintendent High of the Nebraska Anti-Saloon League.

The "wets" are leaving no stone unturned. In Omaha, thousands of dollars have been spent in getting out the unregistered vote, particularly that of newly naturalized citizens. The records in the main registration office shows that 1500 newly naturalized people can neither read nor write, and those watching the registration say that most of them have been brought to the registration offices by representatives of the liquor interests.

It is the undenied hope of the "wets" to run up as large a vote as possible against the amendment in Omaha, Lincoln, and other of the larger towns of the State in the hope of overcoming the "dry" lead in the country districts. But "dry" leaders say that even if Douglas County goes wet by 15,000 votes, which is about as much as the liquor interests hope for, this still will be insufficient, so strong is the sentiment for the amendment throughout the State.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

An appropriation of \$3000 for plans for an annex to the Latin School was voted by the Cambridge City Council last night. The Mayor sent a communication requesting the Council to pay a bill which attorneys for 26 druggists rendered to him for services to the druggists in securing a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court directing the Mayor to sign sixth-class liquor licenses, which he had refused to do. The bill amounts to \$500.67. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MESSAGE TO JAPAN'S EMPEROR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At President Wilson's direction the State Department has sent a cablegram to Emperor Yoshihito, of Japan, expressing greetings from this Government on the occasion of the official observance of the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Emperor's birth. Hope was expressed that the Emperor's reign would be "one of further progress and prosperity."

NEW POSTAL STATION OPENED FOR BUSINESS

Ezra O. Winsor, assistant superintendent of deliveries in the Boston postal district, mailed the first letter at the new Back Bay Postal Station on Huntington Avenue, near Massachusetts Avenue, this morning. The doors were opened for business at 6:30 a. m. Herbert N. Hanson, superintendent of the station, and his assistant, A. B. Tyler, were on hand to start the clerks and carriers on their work at opening time. No ceremony marked the actual opening of the station, which is now caring for the postal business formerly passing through the Back Bay and Fenway stations.

SALEM BATTERIES ARE DUE IN THEIR HOME CITY TODAY

Batteries D. E. and F. Massachusetts Field Artillery, arrive at their home city, Salem, this afternoon from the Mexican border, having left Albany early today, according to a telegram to the Adjutant-General's office. A parade and reception is planned in honor of the return of the troops, and Mayor Benson and a committee of citizens plan to greet the soldiers. Other celebrations are to be arranged within a short time. The returning troops complete the last lap of their journey by coming from Albany to Allston via the Boston & Albany Railroad, and then via Boston & Maine to Salem.

Members of the Eighth and Ninth regiments now on the way back from the border and not scheduled to arrive before Nov. 7, are reported to number about 1000, all of whom will lose the privilege of voting. The special commission now on their way to the border to take the votes of Massachusetts soldiers is expected to pass these men en route. There are now only a few Massachusetts troops on the border.

The War Department has refused Governor McCall's request for a change in route of the men now on the way home, which was calculated to bring them all to Boston, and practically simultaneously so as to make possible a joint parade, according to a telegram to Adjutant-General G. W. Pearson.

Col. John H. Sherburne has been appointed custodian of the \$1,000,000 Commonwealth Armory, Allston, replacing Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, as a step toward the original policy laid down when the armory was built of making it the home for all mounted arms of the service in the State. General Sweetser is now without quarters, but will probably be assigned to the East or South Armories, says General Pearson, the object being to make more room for quartering additional units in the new armory.

Col. Willis W. Stover, commanding the Fifth Regiment, spoke to about 500 persons at the reception tendered Company C in the West Newton Armory Tuesday evening. He advised reorganization of the high school battalion which was discontinued some years ago, stating that unless training in high schools is maintained the nation would find difficulty in raising 200,000 men in time of war. He urged continuance and enlargement of the citizens' militia, and said that the United States would never maintain a large standing army despite repeated attempts to educate the people to preparedness.

ROYAL ARCANUM CLUB ELECTS

The Royal Arcanum Club of Massachusetts held its annual meeting at the Hotel Brunswick last night and elected these officers: Robert Sweet, P. G. R., president; Michael J. Murray, P. R., first vice-president; John T. Friary, G. G., second vice-president; Horace G. Williams, G. T., treasurer. After the dinner the newly elected officers were installed by Past President Edward J. Byron. The address of the evening was made by Frederick Goodwin, G. R., of Massachusetts.

SENATOR WEEKS MAKES A PLEA FOR GOV. M'CALL

Present State Administration Commended and the Prediction Made That Mr. Hughes Will Carry State by 50,000

Governor McCall's administration was commended and his reelection urged by United States Senator John W. Weeks at a Northampton Republican rally last night, the speech being received with more than ordinary interest in view of the reported rivalry between these two Republican leaders and the expected candidacy of the Governor against Mr. Weeks for the United States Senate in 1918.

After expressing his belief that Charles E. Hughes will carry Massachusetts by 50,000, Senator Weeks urged an equally large plurality for Governor McCall and continuing said, in part:

It has been the practice in Massachusetts to appeal for support for a Governor standing for reelection on the theory that he is entitled to serve the term which custom has decreed. Each time Governor Walsh was a candidate for reelection, this was one of the most appealing arguments made by Democracy. It applies with added force in the case of Governor McCall, who has been actuated in the performance of his duties by high ideals and whose administration has been dignified and economical. In a State where the Governor has such broad powers in appointments, it is impossible to satisfy every one; and yet, I think it will be generally agreed that in performing this duty the Governor has favored no class, and that his appointments have been made with a view solely to serving the best interests of the State.

"As far as it has been possible to do so, the platform of the party on which the present State ticket was elected has been carried out, and the Governor has lost no opportunity to bring about the changes for which the party stood when it appealed for popular support in 1915. The economies resulting from the good business methods of this administration have been of material importance to the tax payers of the State. Not only has there been a reduction in the State tax rate, but in many instances expenditures which were not giving an equivalent value were discontinued.

"It would be discreditable to the State of Massachusetts if such an administration were not indorsed by the reelection of Governor McCall, the whole State ticket, and also by the election of a Republican Legislature, which will cooperate in carrying on the good record of the past year."

A Republican event of this week to balance the Hughes rally last Thursday is the torchlight parade to be held in Boston Friday evening. State headquarters estimated the volunteer marchers to be present at 9000. Fifteen bands have been engaged to furnish music. Besides delegations from Hughes organizations in Harvard, Tufts and Boston University, there will be about 1500 representatives of the Hughes Alliance. The Republican clubs will send several thousand marchers and the various business organizations are to furnish hundreds of uniformed men.

The parade will start at 7:30 p. m. at Arlington and Beacon streets. The route is from Beacon to Charles, to Boylston to Tremont to Scollay square to Washington as far as Eliot, and thence to Park square. George von L. Meyer Jr., is to be chief marshal.

The Boston wool trade, meeting last night, voted to have 800 men in the parade and organized the Wool Trade Hughes Club. The officers elected were: Chairman, Samuel W. Bridges; vice-chairman, Louis Pfeiffer; secretary, Kenneth S. Domett, and assistant secretary, Charles W. Bigelow.

Campaigning through the Merrimack Valley last night, Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, returned to the subject of 6-cent fares, stating that he would oppose a movement for 6-cent fares on the Boston Elevated lines. He spoke to large audiences in Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill. In a letter yesterday addressed to Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, Mr. Mansfield said that if he is elected Governor he will do everything in his power to prevent any reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad on any plan which will tend to rob the honest investors in the road, and will recommend legislation to safeguard the investments of the stockholders.

Senator Lodge's remarks about the alleged Lusitania postscript were again the subject of John P. Fitzgerald's remarks at Democratic rallies in Worcester and Lowell, the former Mayor of Boston expressing his belief that the Bay State people would rebuke Senator Lodge at the polls.

Mayor Curley's proposed dinner for several thousand Democratic district leaders of Boston, to arouse more interest in the campaign, is to be held Thursday evening in the East Armory, East Newton Street. About 1400 Democratic candidates and active workers have been invited to attend. The guests will include representatives and senatorial nominees in Boston, all Democratic candidates for the major State offices, and members of the Democratic City Committee.

Mayor Curley announced that Mr. Fitzgerald will be invited to the dinner and will be asked to speak. The other speakers will be Edward F. McLaughlin, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, all candidates for State offices who will be on the Boston speaking circuit that night, and Mayor Curley himself.

Congressman Ernest W. Roberts.

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who seeks reelection, declared at two large Republican rallies, one in Revere and the other in Chelsea, last night, that he would issue a statement in answer to "insinuations made against his character" by his opponent, Alvan T. Fuller.

Joseph Lundy of Roxbury hired Fan-euil Hall last night to deliver an address of appreciation of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. There was a fair gathering occupying the floor space of the hall.

Mr. Lundy said he merely wished to express his personal views on "the foremost living figure in American public life," and in behalf of the principles for which Senator Lodge stood. He said the address was unsolicited. The Harvard Speakers Club, in the living room of the Harvard Union, last night, heard the relative merits of the presidential candidates discussed by three speakers from the Harvard Wilson Club and a like number from the Hughes organization.

Plea to Progressives

Progressives of Massachusetts are urged to support Chester R. Lawrence, Prohibition candidate for Governor and formerly a leader in the Progressive party, in a statement issued today, signed by a dozen prominent Progressive party workers, in addition to Mr. Lawrence. The members addressed are asked to compare the platform of the Prohibition party this year and that of the Progressive platform last year. "You will note," continues the appeal, "the almost perfect similarity and the fact that they are the only two platforms that stand for the complete program of social welfare and humanitarian principles, as well as all economic issues. In fact, the Progressive and Prohibition parties in Massachusetts have united this year for all the people."

"Remember that there is a Progressive State candidate this year, even though we have been obliged to close

our headquarters and fight shoulder to shoulder with another party that stands for the identical principles for which we Progressives stand. The candidate for the leading office presented to you for your suffrage this year on this combination ticket is a Progressive party man who has been with the party since it was founded in 1912, and has fought for its principles ever since.

"Chester R. Lawrence, the candidate for Governor, has been a Progressive from the start; he has been a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, and was the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Progressive ticket last year.

"Owing to the change in the ballot law, it is impossible for a political party to maintain its legal standing if two party designations appear on the ballot opposite the nominee for Governor; in consideration of this, and the good will we bear to the Prohibition Party which struggled for years to attain official recognition, and last year succeeded, we have decided to forgo having the name 'Progressive' on the ballot. If the Progressive title is also placed against the name of the candidate, it will disqualify the Prohibition Party from holding its official standing, and the Progressive Party, being already disqualified, could gain nothing, no matter how many votes we poll. The candidate is a Progressive, nevertheless.

"We are seeking your support and vote for the Progressive and Prohibition ticket, and ask that you speak to others in behalf of the candidates."

Women Leave on Tour

Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, Miss Anne Withington and Mrs. F. P. Magoun, representing the Woodrow Wilson Women's League of Massachusetts, left at 10 o'clock this morning for a tour through the central and western parts of the State, speaking at Worcester Wednesday noon and Springfield Wednesday evening.

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Importers and Manufacturers of

STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

are exhibiting a large collection of perfectly matched skins in

RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLE

FOR

Coats, Wraps, Neckwear and Muffs

126 West 42nd Street NEW YORK

SENATOR LODGE ACCEPTS WORD OF PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson's Denial of Lusitania
Incident Bound to Be Believed,
Says Accuser—Puts Blame on
Henry C. Breckinridge

NORTH ADAMS, Mass. — Henry Cabot Lodge in his speech here last night referred to the alleged proposed postscript to the Lusitania note in the following language:

"The President of the United States has denied that there was any postscript to the Lusitania note and we are bound, of course, to accept the President's denial, just as he makes it."

"I need hardly say," he added, "that I would not willingly bring an unfounded charge against any one, high or low, and if misled into doing so, I should be quick to retract it."

"The President makes one mistake. The statement which he characterizes as untrue, that there was such a postscript, was not mine, but was made by Mr. Breckinridge, a former Assistant Secretary of War, according to the evidence of two independent witnesses, both gentlemen of high character, responsibility and veracity, and Mr. Breckinridge was in a position to know, if, as he is reported to have said, he had seen the postscript."

"Keeping in view the public and hitherto uncontroverted fact that Mr. Bryan had informed that the 'strict accountability' note of May 15 meant nothing, which fact was at once called by the Ambassador to Berlin, it seemed to me that Mr. Breckinridge's statement, as testified to by two independent witnesses, ought properly to be laid before the public."

"The President, it will also be observed, says that the clause proposing arbitration 'was suggested' and after consideration he rejected it. This suggestion rejected by the President covered the exact proposition said by Mr. Breckinridge to have been embodied in the postscript, and may have been what Mr. Breckinridge had in mind when talking to Dr. Bailey and Mr. Jeffries about the postscript which was rejected without having been referred to the Cabinet, and it may also have been the reason for Mr. Bryan's statement to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that 'the note meant nothing.'"

"I would also call your attention to a statement by Charles Warren, a Republican presidential elector of New Jersey, who states that he was told by a member of President Wilson's official family that the proposition to arbitrate the loss of life on the Lusitania was to be embodied in a note to Ambassador Gerard and was not to be a postscript to the 'strict accountability' note." He states further that Mr. Tumulty did to prevent such action, and Mr. Tumulty, when Mr. Warren's statement was brought to his attention, said that he apprised the President that there was a proposition for arbitration from a member of the Cabinet."

"I mention this only because the President and Mr. Tumulty both agree that there was a proposition for arbitrating the loss of American lives on the Lusitania to accompany the 'strict accountability' note, which was suggested by some one, considered by the President and by him rejected."

"As I have previously pointed out, the suggestion for a proposition of arbitration to accompany the 'strict accountability' note, whether as a postscript or as a separate note, and the methods of its suggestion, consideration and rejection are only of interest as throwing light on the manner in which our foreign relations have been dealt with by this Administration."

"This question of the arbitration proposition does not in the least alter the essential fact that the 'strict accountability' note meant nothing, as Mr. Bryan declared to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, and as events since that time have painfully demonstrated."

"The utter emptiness of the note of May 15 with its threat of 'strict accountability' and its omission of word or act has been strikingly shown once more within 48 hours. If press reports are to be believed, by the destruction of the lives of Americans rightfully on board the steamship *Marina*, which was blown up by a submarine."

Danbury Case Explained

Charles E. Hughes Gives History of Hatters' Controversy

EVANSVILLE, Ind. — Predicting his own election, Charles E. Hughes this morning started on another day's trip through Indiana which will wind up his campaign in the Middle West.

"It was Americanism, tariff and false prosperity upon which he planned to make his appeal to Indiana voters today, on the final day of his campaign in this state. Tonight he will wind up his Middle West stumping with a mass meeting at Terre Haute and depart early in the night for the final session in New York State."

Mr. Hughes defined yesterday to audiences in Indiana the platform on which he is running as follows:

"Let us be true Americans, serving the welfare of the entire people, conserving American honor, conserving American prosperity, building up the opportunities of labor and counting as our priceless heritage the fact that we do not do things by rule of armies and strength, but by the rule of reason in a community fair-minded and intent on justice."

"That is my platform, fellow citizens. If you want my services, take me on that basis."

Mr. Hughes faced the fourth audi-

ence of the day here. He had spoken previously at Columbus, Bedford and Washington to many who had come for miles to hear him.

While Mr. Hughes was speaking at Washington, a man shouted: "What about the Danbury hatters' case?"

The nominee outlined the history of the case, reciting that it first came before the Supreme Court for determination as to whether the plaintiff "had made out a case according to his own statement of it." At that time Mr. Hughes was not a member of the court; it was pointed out, although he was a member when the case came up the second time.

"The questions of fact were not before the court," Mr. Hughes said. "They were decided by the jury in the trial court. The only question before the Supreme Court was whether the trial judge had committed any error in stating the law to the jury."

"One question was whether the members of the union were responsible for the acts of the officers of the union, or those who had conducted this alleged boycott which was proved to the satisfaction of the jury. That question was a simple question in the law of agency, for men are always responsible for the acts of those whom they control or whom they authorize."

"Whether the men who were defendants in that case knew with respect to the actual transaction what was going on, whether they had given authority to do the things that were done, whether they had participated in the action that was taken, whether they had sufficient information to charge them with knowledge of what was done, these matters were all submitted to the jury who found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff."

"These facts were found as questions of fact by the jury. The court of which I was a member, reviewing the record, could not find any error made by the trial judge in submitting the case to the jury, and hence the judgment of the jury as expressed in its verdict was affirmed. That is a statement of that case, which simply represents how a judge of our high court endeavored to do his duty, according to the law of the land."

Speaking at night in the school stadium here, Mr. Hughes again stated the policies he expects to follow if elected President. He promised to give the United States "straight business government, impartial, fair, efficient." The nominee declared that he believed in the "leadership of the executive," in shaping legislation and thought it his duty "so far as he can by his recommendation and his powerful influence" to promote the passage of beneficent laws.

Progressives Make Denial

William Allen White Says He Never Signed Statement

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., denied, according to a local newspaper, that he had endorsed the statement by former Progressive party leaders, in which the "legislative achievements" of President Wilson were commended. "The report that I endorsed such a statement is untrue," Mr. White was quoted as saying. "Please make it clear that the statement was shown to me and that I absolutely refused to sign it."

DENVER, Colo. — Isaac N. Stevens has announced that he had sent the following telegram to the publicity department of the Republican National Committee: "As a member of the resolutions committee of the National Progressive convention of 1916 I signed a statement giving credit to the present Administration for enacting many of its planks into law. I never endorsed the present Administration otherwise and I am supporting and intend voting for Mr. Hughes."

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The Wilson statement denied by William Allen White was that 16 of the 19 members of the resolutions committee of the first Progressive party convention which framed the platform on which Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for the presidency in 1912 endorsed a statement issued by the Democratic national committee commending "the legislative achievements of President Wilson." Eleven of the number were alleged to have signed the statement, which also urged the reelection of the President. Those who were said to have signed the statement were: John M. Parker, former Governor of Rhode Island, former Governor Carey of Wyoming, former Judge Albert D. Norton of Missouri, Hugh T. Halbert of Minnesota, Frank N. Howard of Vermont, M. C. DeBaca of New Mexico, James H. Ingersoll of Idaho, Arthur G. Wray of Nebraska, Clarence B. Strouse of Virginia, J. W. McCormick of Texas and Mr. White. Mr. Stevens was said to have approved, but was not a signer.

Illegal Registration

New York Officials Make Preparations for Arrests

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Suspecting that from 15,000 to 25,000 men may try to vote illegally here next Tuesday, State Superintendent of Elections Marshall is making a special effort to clear the registry lists and prepare challengers with material for prosecution. To date 4368 subpoenas have been issued for persons qualified to give information as to illegal registration. One hundred and forty-three warrants have been issued already, and it is estimated that 500 more will be sent out before the end of the week.

But the most important part of this work has been the preparation of a challenge and order of arrest list. Challenges for no less than 23,742 voters have been prepared for election day. For a great many of the persons named in this list there are also orders of arrest. As soon as one of these men attempts to vote he will be seized and taken to the nearest court. There one of the deputy super-

intendents of election will be on hand with affidavits.

The state superintendent's staff has discovered more than 100 railroad men, mostly conductors, who have registered illegally here. About half of the cases have been looked into, and it has been found that most of the railroad men explain that their runs would end in New York, either on the night before or on election day, and that unless they registered in New York they would be unable to vote.

Plans of President

Mr. Wilson to Make Two Speeches at Buffalo

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. — President Wilson made his first stop here today on his journey to Buffalo, and was greeted by a big crowd. George F. Johnson of Johnson City, N. Y., who declared himself for Mr. Wilson and followed it by giving employees of his manufacturing plant an eight-hour day, joined the party here. At Johnson City 12,000 men and women workers in a shoe plant gave the President an enthusiastic greeting.

In his speeches on his present trip the President will not deal with purely partisan questions, but after his return he will speak at Shadow Lawn Saturday on political issues.

The President speaks in Buffalo at a luncheon and at an evening meeting and will leave for New York tonight. In New York he will speak at a luncheon, at a meeting at Madison Square Garden and later at another meeting at Cooper Union. He will make the return trip from New York on the naval yacht *Mayflower*, arriving here Friday morning.

VIRGINIA IS CONGRATULATED ON DRY REGIME

Governor Harris of Georgia Tells
of Effect of Real Prohibition
in Own State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1. — Gov. Nat. E. Harris of Georgia on Tuesday wired congratulations to the State of Virginia on the fact that its new prohibition laws became effective Wednesday. The Governor's message follows:

"As Governor of the State of Georgia, I extend congratulations to the Commonwealth of Virginia upon the inauguration of an era of increased sobriety and added happiness and prosperity for the people of the Old Dominion. Since our real prohibition laws went into effect in May of this year many evidences have come to me of accomplished good."

"Individuals report happiness brought to the lives of women and children who did not know it before. Peace and the comforts of life are among their numerous blessings. Merchants report larger sales of commodities that go for the comfort and welfare of the people."

"Banks report increases in savings deposits, both in numbers and amounts. Prosecuting officers, in many circuits, report decreases in crime and prosecution amounting to 50 per cent. All these things are traceable to our prohibition statutes. May Virginia be blessed in the same manner."

Churches Help Workers

Supply Places for Men Thrown Out of Employment

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia today is dry, the eighteenth state to join the procession. More than 800 saloons in widely scattered parts of the State were put out of business. Local option has prevailed in most of the counties for a number of years, but Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Roanoke and Bristol first met prohibition last night.

The action of Virginia completes a dry belt from Washington south to Florida on the east and from Washington to New Orleans on the southwest.

Church organizations here have undertaken to supply work for the large numbers of men thrown out of employment with the suppression of the liquor trade. Large advertisements are being run in the newspapers to this effect.

GUILD STAIRWAY TO BE UNVEILED

Announcement is made today by the Guild Memorial Committee that the ornate stairway built and erected at the Beacon Street end of the Common, opposite Joy Street, in honor of former Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts is to be formally unveiled on Wednesday, Dec. 20, at 2:30 p. m. This announcement was contained in a letter received by Mayor Curley from John F. Wheelwright, vice-chairman of the committee.

M. George Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, is to attend. Governor Guild having served as United States Ambassador to Russia. Others invited to attend include Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker, who is to deliver the oration of the day.

Previous to the unveiling the Russian Ambassador is to be entertained at a luncheon to be tendered at the Somerset Club at 1 p. m. Although the unveiling of this stairway comes next month, Vice-Chairman Wheelwright points out that it will not be actually completed for some time later, probably not being ready for use before spring.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA TO MEET

The Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity will hold its biennial convention in Worcester Nov. 2, 3 and 4. Delegates from active chapters in 30 colleges



Jordan Marsh Company

Fashion News

about our

Gowns

For the Street
For Afternoon
For Evening

STREET FROCKS

The dress of serge or broadcloth, suitable for so many occasions, still holds popular favor. The straight line effect has made a strong appeal and appears in many variations such as strictly Moyénage, slightly belted or regular waistline. As for trimmings, wool and silk embroideries are lovely, but there are also many good looking dresses with no such embellishments. Many of the more elaborate gowns are of serge combined with Georgette.

35.00 to 65.00 is the general price range on our lovely street dresses, which show all the latest style tendencies happily combined. Many are copies from the French masters.

For 125.00 is an exquisite street frock of chiffon velvet with collar and deep bands of fur.

SPECIAL—Street gowns in 10 different styles 35.00

FOR AFTERNOON

Have there ever been such gorgeous materials than are being used now in the gowns for afternoon and informal evening occasions? To the richness of chiffon velvet, the lustre of charmeuse or the sheerness of Georgette, is added a delicate touch of silk, tinsel or chenille embroidery, beads or fur, and, of course, the result is loveliness.

For 35.00, 45.00 and 55.00 we are showing many just such models of loveliness — exact copies of Jenny, Lanvin, Bolzo.

For 65.00—95.00 are individual models—no two alike. One of chiffon trimmed with mole; one of Lyons striped taffeta combined with velvet and beads; a third of mole chiffon and mole fur. A copy from Lanvin shows bisque Georgette falling straight from the shoulder, trimmed with a seven-inch band of Hudson seal.

For 135.00 is a Bulloz copy—blue chiffon trimmed with crepe and steel beads.

FOR FORMAL OCCASIONS

Soiree silk, taffeta and metallic laces and beads certainly do give the right atmosphere for formal festivities. Sometimes these materials are fashioned on Moyénage lines and many show the bouffant effect. The colors, too, are lovely—orchid, turquoise, maize, flesh, peach, Nile, as well as black and white.

For 35.00—50.00 we are showing many, many such creations ready for the coming social functions.

At 55.00—85.00 is a large collection of black gowns, and black is going to be particularly good. These are individual gowns of soiree, taffeta or tulle over black or metallic foundations trimmed with sequin, bands and laces.

At 135.00 is a Callot copy in geranium red chiffon velvet and sequins, showing the back panel extended into a train.

Many other exquisite gowns ranging in price up to 250.00

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

from Boston to the Pacific Coast will be present. Dr. Walter S. Conley of New York, president of the organization, will preside. The New England liquor trade. Large advertisements are being run in the newspapers to this effect.

CANADIAN OVERSEAS MILITIA MINISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont. — Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner in London, has been appointed Canadian Minister of Militia for overseas forces. Canada's overseas forces number nearly 300,000 men.

Sir George will select an army council of Canadian overseas officers to assist and advise him. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes will remain in Canada and direct the recruiting, equipping, training and transportation of further forces.

PRESIDENT MAY NOT COME

Mayor Curley today expressed doubt as to the likelihood of President Wilson accepting his invitation to come to Boston and give an address Friday night, word having been received from Secretary Tumulty that the President is not making any more speeches. The Mayor has not, however, received confirmation of this from the special delegation he sent to the capital to personally tender the invitation. In case an affirmative reply should be received the Mayor says he will arrange to have the President give the address in one of the local armories.

QUINCY OFFICIALS CONTINUE TO GET TAX COMPLAINTS

QUINCY, Mass. — Protests from manufacturing concerns in this city who claim that their properties have been over-assessed by the municipal authorities, continue to be received at City Hall, the latest being made today by the Pneumatic Scales Corporation, with property at Norfolk Downs. The valuation of their property has been increased \$304,000 by the assessors in following out a campaign to reduce the tax rate.

This firm, which employs several hundred high-priced machinists, most of whom live in Quincy, declares it will carry its protest to the limit provided by law. Nearly all the members of the firm reside in Quincy and recently they received permission to erect a power plant to cost \$50,000. Now they assert these plans have been held up, in view of the high assessment levied on their property.

Officers of the company today said they were considering moving away from Quincy where they could conduct their business under more favorable conditions. They say they have received offers to go to other cities and to other states, some of which, in bidding for industries, have made attractive offers with regard to taxes.

Mayor Gustave B. Bates has addressed a letter to Joseph W. Powell, president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, in reply to one sent him protesting against the increase in valuations placed on the company's property for purposes of

taxation. Mayor Bates states that the taxes on the corporation were increased from \$32,291.05 in 1915 to \$47,741.18 this year, an advance of \$15,450.13. This increase, the Mayor maintains, is about one mill on the dollar for the amount of the company's business. In conclusion, Mayor Bates says that \$41,000 in overlays has been reserved, and that a conference concerning the assessment will be welcomed.

OIL FORMATION COURSE

TOPEKA, Kan. — Plans for a course in oil geology are being made by Erasmus Haworth, head of the depart-

ment of geology in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, says the Capital. As outlined special students will be allowed to concentrate their energies on geology alone for the purpose of learning the kind of formations in which oil exists.

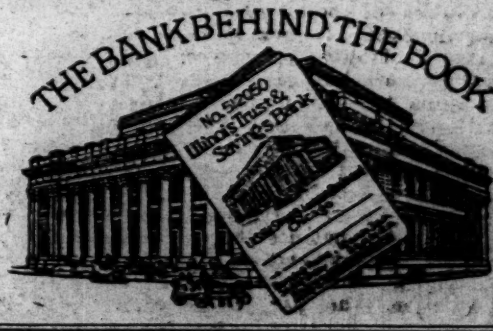
NEW ARKANSAS CITY DEPOT
TOPEKA, Kan. — The work of building a \$30,000 stone building for the Santa Fe at Arkansas City has just begun says a Capital special. The Swanson Construction Company of Topeka, has the contract. The Santa Fe is also laying four new tracks in the yards there.

INTEREST DAYS

SAVINGS DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE
NOVEMBER 6th
DRAW INTEREST AT 3% PER ANNUM FROM
NOVEMBER 1st

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
Northeast Corner La Salle and Jackson Streets, CHICAGO

\$38,000,000.00
IN INTEREST
Paid by Us to Depositors Since 1890.



CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION MEETS WITH OPPOSITION

Differences of Opinion Expressed
With Regard to Wisdom of
Proposal Which Voters of the
State Will Decide by Ballot

A pronounced difference of opinion is found in Massachusetts regarding the holding of a constitutional convention to revise the State Constitution. This question is one of the referenda to come before the voters at the election Nov. 7.

Complicating the problem is the uncertainty whether, if a convention were held, its delegates could refer proposed amendments separately to the voters or whether a new draft of the Constitution embodying the proposed changes would have to be submitted. Many who favor a convention for the purpose of securing specific amendments do not like the proposition of a new Constitution.

The Legislature of 1916 was sufficiently convinced that separate amendments could be submitted by the convention to provide for a manner of so doing. The Democratic state convention went on record in favor of specific amendments, but not a general revision. Opponents of the convention, however, refer to an opinion expressed by the supreme court in 1833, that throws doubt not only on the right to submit specific amendments but also on the legality of amending the Constitution in any other way than that provided in the Constitution, namely, by action of the Legislature and then reference of the amendments to the electorate.

A constitutional convention was held in 1820 which submitted specific amendments, 14 in all—five being accepted by the people and nine rejected. The opinion of the Supreme Court in 1833 is believed to have had enough influence to lead the next constitutional convention, that of 1853, to submit, not specific amendments, but a revised Constitution. This was rejected by the people. With the agitation for another convention, none having been held in the 63 years since that of 1853, the old questions as to the constitutionality of the several methods of changing the organic law of the Commonwealth have arisen.

The opposition to a constitutional convention has taken advantage of this situation to argue that in view of the uncertainty the State ought not to go to the big expense necessitated by a convention.

The expense is variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The Massachusetts Civic Alliance, which appears to be the most active, publicly, of the opponents of the convention, sets the cost of the recent Ohio constitutional convention at \$1,200,000 and that of New York in 1915 at \$1,500,000.

In reply to the argument of expense, supporters of the convention declare that an expenditure of \$500,000 would be worth while if certain amendments they favor could be incorporated in the constitution. To this the opponents say in return: "There is already a way to get constitutional amendments. Go to the Legislature. If your proposition has merit the Legislature will act favorably and in due course it will be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection." Replying, the friends of the convention say: "Yes, but it takes a two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives for favorable action and the amendment must be agreed to by the House of two successive Legislatures. The powerful interests are able to muster over a third of the House votes against our contemplated amendment. But in a convention a majority vote would rule, and when the amendment goes before the people a majority vote rules. Hence there is more opportunity for favorable action by the convention and people than by the Legislature."

In general the active supporters of the constitutional convention are former leaders of the Progressive party, organized labor leaders who are interested particularly in securing the initiative and referendum, educators of more liberal leanings, a few Republican and Democratic leaders, including Governor McCall and former Governor Walsh, and organizations and individuals interested in one or more subjects which they wish to see embodied in the Constitution. These include proponents of the sectarian amendment, to prohibit the use of public funds for sectarian purposes.

Leading the opposition to the convention are some of the "big business" interests who are fearful of the power that the initiative and referendum would place in the hands of organized labor. This phase of the opposition is exerted as usual through political and legislative leaders and through the editorial columns of that portion of the press which bows to the "money power."

The greater portion of the judiciary is opposed to the convention because, it is asserted, of apprehension of tampering with the judicial provisions in a manner to be harmful to the people.

The Massachusetts Civic Alliance, most prominent of the public opponents of the convention, sees an unnecessary expense to state and public and believes the convention would be dominated by a conservatism that would prove fatal to the public interest, more particularly to civic improvements in which the alliance is interested. Some members of the organization fear the convention would be utilized by the conservative forces to secure biennial sessions of the Legislature, a change not believed by them to be in the interest of the people, who, under the present annual

session, have an opportunity yearly to secure redress and additional legislation in their favor.

Other proposed amendments besides the initiative and referendum, biennial sessions and the sectarian amendment are those to change the frame of State government so as to make it more simple and less expensive, to give cities and towns additional power now vested in the Legislature, to give women equal suffrage, for election and recall of judges, for regulation of public advertising posters and signs, for prohibition of alcoholic beverages, for more power for the State in providing necessities, including home sites for its people and for greater or less representation in the Legislature. There are earnest advocates of all these subjects who have tired of being rejected by the Legislature and hope to secure the amendment they desire through the convention. For the most part they favor the submission of specific amendments.

More work is apparently being done in behalf of the constitutional convention by leaders in the initiative and referendum movement than by all the advocates of other amendments together. The Union for a Progressive Convention appears to be nearly synonymous with "a committee on initiative and referendum of the Union for a Progressive Convention." The committee is composed of nearly all those who are identified in the public eye as leaders in the movement for the initiative and referendum. It maintains an office at 1 Beacon Street from which "fliers" and window cards favoring the initiative and referendum are distributed.

The activity of the champions of the initiative and referendum appears to be the only public movement in behalf of the convention. The woman suffragists have made no special public appeal. There seems to be no organized effort among the proponents of the sectarian amendment. Supporters of the other proposed amendments have not been organized.

As the day for deciding whether or not a convention shall be held approaches, the subject becomes more a topic of consideration at political and social gatherings. Governor McCall, Charles S. Bird, Joseph Walker, Prof. Lewis Johnson of Harvard, Henry Sterling of the State Homestead Commission and the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, Henry Abrahams of the Boston Central Labor Union and Robert Luce have spoken frequently for the convention.

Among the leading public opponents of the convention has been President Henry Wells of the State Senate. He has been frequently quoted by other opposition speakers. The following statement from Mr. Wells has been published and circulated by the Massachusetts Civic Alliance:

I expect to vote against the holding of a constitutional convention for the following reasons:

1. Because there is no great public demand for vital changes in our present Constitution.

2. Such changes as might be deemed necessary can readily be obtained in the usual manner set forth in the present Constitution, especially in view of our present system of annual sessions of the Legislature.

3. In view of the opinion of the Supreme Court interpreting our present provision for amendment, any changes made by a convention would seem to have to be submitted in bloc and would necessitate rejection or acceptance in their entirety by a single yes or no vote. This would result (as in New York) in a pooling of the negative vote and a probable rejection of the entire work of the convention.

4. In view of the above ultimate result, it seems a useless expenditure of public money and an unreasonable burden to the taxpayers to hold a convention at a cost of anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 with the obvious probability that the work of the convention would be thus rejected.

The Legislature took favorable action on the bill, including a referendum to the voters on the question of holding a State convention, on recommendation of Governor McCall, who said in this connection in his inaugural, in part:

"No constitutional convention has been held in Massachusetts since 1853. It is doubtful if another period of history of equal length can be found more characterized by social and industrial change than the 62 years which have elapsed since that time. After so long and so restless an interval, during which nothing but piecemeal revision has been considered, in the first instance by the Legislature, I believe the time has come when our constitutional system should receive that connected and careful revision which it can best receive from a convention chosen for the purpose. Believing that the time has come for holding a convention, I recommend the submission of the question to the people, and the passage of all appropriate legislation necessary to that end and to carry out their will if they shall decide that a convention shall be held."

If a majority vote should be cast in favor of a constitutional convention at the election Tuesday, a special election will be held the first Tuesday in May, 1917, to elect delegates to the convention, which would probably convene in the House of Representatives chamber at the State House. The number of delegates would be 320, of whom 16 would be elected at large, four from each of the 16 congressional districts and 240 from the representative districts, each district sending as many delegates as it now elects representatives to the Legislature. Candidates for delegate would secure a place on the ballot through nomination papers, but if there should be a large number of candidates for any delegateship a special primary the first Tuesday in April would be held in the district concerned to place a prescribed number of candidates in nomination. The election and primaries would be non-partisan.

Convening the first Wednesday in June, 1917, the convention would elect a presiding officer, appoint committees, hold public hearings and proceed in general much after the manner of the

Legislature. The product of its deliberations and action would come before the voters at the November election in 1917.

Revision Proposal Debated Economic Club Speakers Discuss Issue To Be Decided by Voters

Massachusetts citizens are called upon to vote too often and for too many officers, in the opinion of Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, who participated in the debate on "The Proposed Revision of Our State Constitution" at the meeting of the Economic Club of Boston held at the Boston City Club last night. About 200 members and guests were present and heard the question, which faces the voters on the State ticket next Tuesday, discussed from many viewpoints, some speakers favoring the convention to revise the Constitution while others were opposed.

Mr. Walker asserted that as present organized our governmental system does not insure responsibility, tending to duplication of effort, inefficiency and extravagance and for these reasons he favored the holding of the proposed convention. He held that the Governor is unwisely restricted and that the Legislature in some respects is not sufficiently restricted while in others it is too much restricted.

Charles Sumner Bird believed that there should be a recasting of the Constitution, complete and drastic, "in order to effect changes that otherwise would not be brought about by our amendment system in 50 years." He held that the present Constitution, adopted 130 years ago, had outlived its usefulness, and should be changed to meet new social and economic conditions. The Governor, said he, must be given more authority and responsibility, so that he will be responsible to the will of the people—the general manager of the people's business, elected for a term of about four years and subject to recall. Abolition of the Governor's Council also was favored, as well as "the 100 or more boards and commissions that complicate and smother the business of the state."

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University favored the convention but disapproved the initiative and referendum since he felt that the people would be overwhelmed with questions from the law makers and would be unable to decide vital issues. He held that the judiciary should be answerable only to their own consciences.

Whether or not the proposed convention ultimately in failure Harvey S. Chase, formerly on the President's Economy and Efficiency Commission, believed it would have a powerful educational value. In opposing the convention Henry G. Wells, president of the Senate, said it would be necessary for the people of the Commonwealth to accept the work of the convention as a whole and he felt that this in all probability would not be done. He believed the convention would not be worth the enormous expense involved, holding that the Constitution now offers adequate means for amendment.

Former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce pointed out that the expense would be only 10 cents for each inhabitant of the State and believed the convention would be likely to present its propositions to the voters in the form of separate amendments.

Henry Abrahams, a labor leader, in favoring the convention also spoke for annual elections, the initiative and referendum and full taxation of vacant land held for speculative purposes. Senator George H. Ellis opposed the convention and said that much of the difficulty of government came from the neglect of citizens to vote.

OXFORD SCHOLAR TAKES POSITION AT PENNSYLVANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. Stephen Langdon of Oxford, England, Sumerian scholar, will take for one year the position of curator of the Babylonian section in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Langdon served a year in the army, but having passed the age limit, came to this country some months ago and has devoted the most of his time to translating tablets of Sumerian and Babylonian origin which he found in the museum.

The results of his explorations into the literature of those times is interesting. Already he has found a fragment of a hymn dealing with man immediately after the period of the flood, together with many textbooks of various kinds, including three large "volumes" that were evidently legal treatises. He has also put on exhibition some tablets which on translation were proved to be textbooks that were in all probability used in the great college at the Temple of Nippur. Dr. Langdon will catalogue the thousands of Sumerian and Babylonian tablets in the museum and make further translations.

CITY TO OWN CAR LINE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis will have a municipal car line in operation before winter, was the prediction of K. A. Alexander, city purchasing agent, upon whom devolves the burden of assembling ties, rails and rolling stock for the mile and a half right of way from Central and Thirty-sixth avenues, N. E., to the filtration plant, says the Journal.

The necessary steel is to be furnished by the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, the roadbed has been graded and is ready to receive the ties, and power will be furnished by the transit company to the city at cost. The purpose of the line is to transport employees, visitors and supplies from the city car line to the filtration plant. The line will represent an outlay of \$30,000.

COTTAGES FOR TEACHERS IN THE COUNTRY

U. S. Commissioner of Education
Urges Provision of Homes
in Order to Get Instructors to
the Rural Districts

An important feature of rural school development lies in the provision of teachers' cottages, or teacherages as they are called in the state of Washington, according to Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

There are now more than 100 of these teacherages in Washington alone. They had their start from a situation in which a teacher found herself unable to find a boarding place. The school authorities put up a tent and later a small cottage, from the success of which developed the present system of providing teachers with homes in the isolated rural districts.

The consolidation of rural schools and the building of suitable homes for teachers is thought by many to be the next big educational development in the United States.

There are more than 200,000 rural school districts in the United States and more than 16,000,000 children of school age who live, either in the country or in towns of less than 2500 population. In a large number of these districts it is impossible to get and keep teachers of the desired qualifications. Much of this is due to the unsuitable accommodations with which a teacher has to put up, says R. S. Kellogg, who has worked on the problem in cooperation with the United States bureau of education.

Many farmers will not take in teachers and when one does the board is often far from what she should have. A good teacher must spend a considerable amount of time upon school work for which a quiet, comfortable room is essential. If she gets a room by herself it is often unheated. If she is forced to spend her time with the rest of the family she has no opportunity to prepare herself properly for her school duties and is almost unavoidably drawn into things of which she should have no part. In addition the occupations and hours of labor of the farmer and his family in no way correspond to those of the teacher.

A good teacher will not put up with such conditions any longer than she has to if at all, staying in a place only so long as will give her the necessary experience for getting a position in a village or city school.

"We have sought to build up an effective rural school system by making demands upon the teacher, forgetting that only when we create conditions that will attract the well-qualified teacher and justify her in remaining with us shall we secure the service which makes for good rural schools," says Miss Ellen G. Syse of the North Dakota Agricultural College. As the ordinary country school cannot hope to keep pace with the city schools in equipment, it is doubly important that this be compensated for by excellence of teaching, it is pointed out.

Wherever the teacherage has been tried it has proved a success. In many places it has come to be the center of community activities. The state of Washington, under the superintendent of public instruction, Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, has taken the lead with teacherages. "We believe the teacher's cottage the best way to secure better teachers; better teachers the best way to create community centers; community centers the best way to revive rural life with far-reaching economic effects in making possible rural organization," Mrs. Preston says.

"In more than 112 districts of Washington where a teacher's cottage is provided," she continued, "it has been found that much better trained and more efficient teachers can be secured at the usual salary and that these teachers will usually remain in the community long enough to discover its needs, help it to realize its possibilities, and in every way become valuable factors in the life of the neighborhood." New as the idea is in the United States it is an old one elsewhere. England, Germany, France, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden have long furnished residences for their teachers who are employed by the year and often spend very many years in the same school. The design of the teacher cottage in this country varies. It may be a whole house such as might be found anywhere, or a suite of rooms built by itself or attached to the school building. Often it is designed with the special intent of throwing open certain rooms for neighborhood gatherings the teacherage to be used much as the parsonage was and is now in some communities.

At Elmira, Idaho, the teacherage is being made the social center of the district. The parents meet there to discuss questions that arise in school or in their daily work at home. The principal at Snoqualmie, Idaho, reports that with the teacherage as a center of work an active community interest has been awakened. A parent-teacher's association and farmers' grange have been organized, university extension courses are being taken up in agriculture among farmers in being done, school athletics featured and entertainments given which are transforming the life of the place.

Scott's Station, Ark., is almost an ideal community in regard to its school equipment. It has a consolidated school with three teachers, a good schoolhouse, a teacherage and a community house where all the public business is transacted and where they get their amusements, such as music, lectures, gymnasium, etc. Some teacherages have plots of ground about them to be used by the teacher for

himself as an aid in agricultural instruction for the pupils. Hoke county, North Carolina, is well provided with teacher cottages and is looking forward to employing teachers for the whole year, their work in the summer months to be devoted to community interests, the library, meetings of various kinds, corn and canning clubs. The teacherages are to be used also for the introduction of domestic science on a small scale and the occasional serving of a hot lunch to the pupils.

Realizing the importance of the teacher cottage to the welfare of the future citizenry Commissioner Claxton is urging their consideration upon all rural communities.

MASSACHUSETTS MILK PRODUCERS DISCUSS RATES

Professor Lindsey, Before Spring-
field Gathering, Tells Details
of Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Western Massachusetts milk producers met here today to discuss a new schedule of rates to milk dealers in this section of the state. Milk is being retailed in nearly all the cities and large towns of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts at 9 cents a quart and in small places at 8 cents, but many of the farmers are sending some of their milk to Boston distributors who are getting a retail price of 10 cents a quart. In Worcester County the farmers are demanding a rate of 50 cents for an 8 1/2 quart can.

Prof. Joseph B. Lindsey of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in a pamphlet which was issued to the producers, declares that milk cannot be produced under the present conditions of farming, feed and labor at less than 5.23 cents a quart. Professor Lindsey's figures on the cost of milk production are the result of years of experiment at the station in Amherst, where a record of the cows has been kept since 1896. The work of other agricultural experiment stations in Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire and New York was also taken into consideration in compiling his tables.

Assuming that the average 1000-pound cow, giving 2660 quarts of 4 per cent milk a year, is pastured during 18 weeks, her cost, he says would be as follows: 30 pounds silage daily at \$5 per ton, \$15.95; 12 pounds hay daily at \$18 per ton, \$25.74; 6 pounds grain daily at \$36 per ton, \$5.92; 18 weeks pasturage at 40 cents, \$7.20; half daily ration during pasture, \$12.24. Total feed cost per year, \$89.05; overhead charges, \$50. Total \$139.05; 2660 quarts—5.23 cents as the cost of one quart of 4 per cent milk.

Professor Lindsey recommends that the state cooperate in establishing different grades of milk so that the dairyman would be paid on the basis of the quality produced.

State Association

Worcester County Milk Producers
Take Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor WORCESTER, Mass.—The success of the New England Milk Producers Association in obtaining from some of the Boston dealers a rate of practically 50 cents for an 8 1/2 quart can, has encouraged the members of the Worcester County Milk Producers in the belief that they are entitled to higher rates. At a meeting held here yesterday it was decided to form a state association and insist on a 50-cent rate to all dealers not only in Boston, but in other cities of the State. Some of the producers stated that a number of Worcester dealers were offering 41 cents a can for milk for the next six months. It was also decided to recommend the adoption of a 50-cent rate, to all farmers in the State and to invite them to join the new association.

Prof. E. F. Damon of the Massachusetts Agricultural College pledged the cooperation of that institution in any movement that would make for the betterment of the condition of the milk producer of Massachusetts. Gen. Charles W. Wood, president of the Worcester Association, was authorized to appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new Massachusetts association.

Women Join Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia club women, representing in all 11 organizations of various kinds, have determined to take a hand in the milk investigation that is being conducted jointly by representatives appointed by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to inquire into the reasons for the increase in the price of milk. Representatives of the clubs at a meeting in the Civic Club decided to send accredited delegates to the hearings of the tri-state commission, and will ask Dr. Clyde L. King, its president, to allow them formal representation.

MILLS TO DISREGARD THE CLAYTON ACT

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Although the Clayton act, forbidding interlocking directorates, went into effect Oct. 1, cotton mill interests here and in New Bedford have virtually decided to proceed in disregard of that section of the law, pending some move by the Federal Government that will serve as a test case. The Clayton law does not provide any penalty for its violation as understood here, but specifies certain procedure by which interlocking directors may be removed, and if these directors are reinstated they then become liable to punishment by the courts.



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STATE LAWS UPON VOTING BY MAIL DIFFER

Government Employees and Business Men Are Excluded in
Some Instances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Offices of the Republican and Democratic committees here have received numerous inquiries from Government employees and other voters in various states for information as to what states have passed laws to allow voting by mail under conditions which admit others than soldiers at the border.

Irrespective of the conditions imposed, it was stated at the headquarters of the League of Republican Clubs yesterday that the following states had passed laws to allow voting by mail in the coming presidential election: Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Virginia. Details were not available, but it was the understanding that the laws in Michigan and Minnesota were so framed that Government employees and business men could not take advantage of them.

Specific information from the office of the city clerk of Ann Arbor was available as to Michigan. The law in that state provides, according to this information, only for voting by mail by soldiers engaged in active military service in time of war, legislators in attendance at sessions of the Legislature, students attending institutions of learning and commercial travelers absent from their places of residence.

It was understood at the office of the League of Republican Clubs that the Minnesota law was similar to that of Michigan, in that it did not permit Government employees to vote, but that the law of the other states open the way for Government employees to cast their ballots.

Apparently the Republicans have been quicker to take advantage of the new laws than the Democrats, so far as this city is concerned. The Republicans seemed to have more definite information on the subject and to have procured blanks upon which voters can make application to some of the states for ballots. The Democrats had application blanks only for Wisconsin voters. Since most, if not all, of the laws have a time limit for filing applications for ballots—usually about three days before election day—the time is short in which a prospective voter in Washington could possibly take advantage of the new laws. The laws require that the ballots be received by election officials by election day.

NEW STEEL PLANT NEAR PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A new steel plant which, it is said, is to be built at an expense of about \$15,000,000 is to be added to the Delaware River section of industries. Land in the neighborhood of 500 acres has been acquired by the Worth brothers just below Marcus Hook settlement for which was made at Wilmington on Saturday. The plant when in operating order is expected to employ at least 15,000 men. Architects already are at work on the plans. The site is about 19 miles below Philadelphia. It fronts on the Delaware River and Naaman's Creek runs through it.

Officers are: J. Sharpless Worth, president; William P. Worth, treasurer; E. H. Worth, managing director and William A. Worth.

LECTURERS FOR HARVARD ANNOUNCED

Announcement of new lecturers for Harvard University as well as the award of numerous prizes, fellowships and scholarships at the meeting of the president and fellows of the college held Monday was made today.

The following lecturers were appointed: Nathan Matthews, on Municipal Charters; David A. Ellis, on Municipal School Administration; Stephen O'Meara, on Police Administration; Louis A. Frothingham, Legislative Procedure; Raymond B. Fosdick, Police Administration in Europe and America; Michael H. Cochran, on Teaching Fellow in Government; Sheldon J. Howe, tutor in the division of History, Government, and Economics.

The Tappan prize was awarded to C. H. Haring, while the Bennett prize went to Sydney Zanditon. These fellowships and scholarships were awarded: Orlan Goodwin Memorial, Arthur Preston Whitaker; Henry Bromfield Rogers Memorial, Harold Russell Chidsey; Charles Haven Goodwin Scholarship, Stanley Barney Smith; Austin Scholarship for Teachers, John Leslie Purdon and Albert Richard Haas; Edward Austin Fellowship, Norris Folger Hall; Thayer Fellowship, Leon Woodman Parsons and Percival Wilcox Whitelsey; Thayer Scholarship, George Albert Hill, Robert Beach Warren and Frederick Wyman Whitman; Shattuck Scholarship, Bartholomew Vincent Crawford; Townsend Scholarship, Alden Benjamin Dawson and Arthur Franklin White; Gorman Thomas Scholarship, Thomas Means; University Scholarship, Thomas Elbert Wright and Thomas Stuart Luck.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY LAND SALES REPORT

MONTREAL, Que.—The Hudson Bay Company's returns of land sales and receipts for the three and six months to Sept. 30 compare very favorably with the corresponding period of last year. In the quarter 40,300 acres were sold for £127,800 as compared with 10,900 acres for £31,900. Towns lots were sold for £380 compared with £1800. The receipts were £59,000, as compared with £28,600. For the six months 85,426 acres were sold for £275,400, as compared with 19,500 acres for £43,000. Towns lots were sold for £5800, as compared with £3900. The total receipts were £135,000, as compared with £72,000.

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Festubert and in Messines neighborhood.

With the exception of intermittent shelling on both sides, there was nothing to report during the night, reads yesterday's official British statement regarding operations on the Franco-Belgian front.

Macedonian front—With the exception of a sharp patrol action near Kalendra, the situation is unchanged.

Our naval airplanes dropped bombs on the railway bridge at Simsrir, east of Drama, and inflicted damage.

The bulletin from British headquarters in France issued last night reads: Our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the German lines today in the neighborhood of Hohenzollern and La Basse Canal.

There was considerable hostile shelling against our front in the Ypres area at Hebuterne and south of the Ancre, especially around Stuff and Schwaben redoubts and the Regina trench.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The day was relatively calm on the whole front, says the bulletin issued by the war office last night. Only fairly lively intermittent artillery fighting was reported in the regions of Sally and St. Pierre Vaast wood.

Yesterday afternoon's announcement says: Except for the artillery struggle which continues in a lively manner on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Douaumont and Vaux, no important events have been reported from the front as a whole.

British aircraft bombarded important enemy depots at Demir-Hissar, North of Lake Dolina, Italian artillery caught under its fire and dispersed Bulgarian troops in the direction of Akinjall. In the bend of the Tchernia the Serbians continued to advance. West of Lake Presba we occupied Singier Monastery.

Unfavorable weather prevails generally, hindering operations.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)

Yesterday's official report says:

In the direction of Lutsik, in the region of Pustynny and Oshchest, south of Svinlusk, our detachments, after having destroyed the Austro-German wire entanglements, captured their foremost trenches and consolidated themselves. Enemy counter-attacks made with the object of regaining the trenches captured by us in the region of Oshchest were repelled by our fire.

South of Brzeany, in the region of the villages of Michalschuv and Lipstadolna, the Austro-Germans, after fierce artillery fire, launched a series of successive attacks on our positions, but all attacks were repelled by us.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Austro-Germans, who attempted another attack, were again repelled by our reinforcements which had been hurried up. We captured here a number of prisoners.

North of the village of Svistelniki hand grenade fighting took place during the entire night, slackening in the morning.

In the wooded Carpathians an artillery duel is taking place. Our scouts also are making reconnaissances.

In the Jiu Valley (Transylvania) the Rumanians continued to press the Austro-Germans toward the north and in this region they have taken a further 300 prisoners and four machine guns.

In Dobrudja there is no change.

On the right bank of the Koroun Darasi River, northwest of Gumushkhanah, detachments of one of our gallant regiments launched an energetic attack on the Turks who had constantly troubled us in this region and dispersed them.

In the direction of Hamadan our troops captured the villages of Kuridman and Moram.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An official communique reports increased enemy artillery activity against the Sugana Valley, at the head of Vanoi Valley, and along the Julian front.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down in the Italian lines on the Carso, one aviator being captured. On the eastern front, an enemy aeroplane was shot down near Akindzall railway station and destroyed by Italian artillery which dispersed a Bulgarian detachment attempting to recover the machine.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The official statement issued yesterday by Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters says:

Near Orsova (on the Danube) and beyond the southern frontier mountains of Transylvania the fighting continues. Rumanian attacks north of the Tchernia and north of Kimpulung failed.

On the Eastern Hungarian frontier and in the wooded Carpathians there was relative calm. The Austro-Hungarian and German forces under General von Falkenhayn since Oct. 19 have captured 151 officers, 920 men, 37 guns, 47 machine guns and much material.

Italian theater: Parts of the coastal front are under artillery and mine fire of varying strength. In the Tyrol we repulsed attacks of Alpine battalions against Gardinal, in the Fasan Alps, with considerable hostile losses.

CONTRACT FOR THE STRANDWAY IS PROTESTED

(Continued from page one)

of the contractors bidding previously was a dredging firm.

Protest against letting the contract under present specifications was made in the City Council meeting yesterday by James J. Storrow. He declared the eight-months provision in the specifications for the Strandway work would prevent free competition because contractors know it will be difficult to complete the job in that time. Mr. Storrow declared if the contract were to be let under these specifications the city would lose \$50,000. He said he did not think the dredging and filling of 1,130,000 cubic yards could be accomplished in the time specified. He asserted the prospect of a forfeit of \$100 a day was also a deterrent to free competition.

The council abandoned its Strandway inquiry when Chairman Murphy of the finance commission said his board would report adversely to Mayor Curley on the present specifications.

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, declared that the council and the finance commission should have entered these objections weeks ago instead of the day before bids are opened. Chairman Murphy of the Finance Commission replied that the public works department was paid to avoid such mistakes.

Plans for spending \$5,000,000 for street widening are asked of the Street Commission in an order introduced by Mr. Storrow in the council and passed unanimously as follows:

"Ordered, That the Board of Street Commissioners be requested, through His Honor, the Mayor, to submit for the information of the council and the citizens of Boston a comprehensive and progressive program of street widenings, in the order of importance, to be accomplished during a series of years as money may become available, involving the expenditure of \$5,000,000, to the end that the street widening work of the city shall proceed according to a carefully thought out plan which shall give to the city the utmost benefit from money to be expended."

The council postponed taking final action on the proposed ordinance to give the firemen of Boston one day off in every three until the next meeting Nov. 8.

President Hagan introduced an order which was passed asking the Finance Commission to conduct an inquiry into the purchase by the city of articles costing more than \$1000 for which bids are not publicly received.

While Commissioner Murphy of the Public Works Department was before the council he admitted under questioning by Mr. Storrow that the grouted granite street paving contract awarded to Bernard E. Grant for \$372,000 cannot be completed as stipulated in the specifications on Nov. 15.

Because of the objections to the New York, New Haven & Hartford improvement of the "South Boston cut" the council will give a public hearing, the date to be set later. Next Monday afternoon the council will view the scene of the proposed improvement.

FORMER LICENSING OFFICIAL TO SPEAK

Robert A. Woods, formerly a member of the Boston Licensing Board, is to address the members of the United Improvement Association at their November meeting at the Quincy House tonight in regard to the work of the Licensing Board, and is to make known his views as to the proposal to come before the 1917 Legislature for reducing the number of licenses in Boston. A bill with this view is to be presented to the Legislature on behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and the proposition already has met with much general favor among citizens, especially those residing in suburban districts who believe that such an enactment will be effective in keeping saloons out of residential sections.

Cheaper electricity, a movement for which has been started by Dorchester residents, is to be recommended to the association by Raymond P. Delano, president of the Dorchester Board of Trade.

Numerous other important questions are to be considered by the association tonight. Among them is a recommendation from the executive committee that the December meeting take the form of a general convention of all the local improvement associations for the purpose of holding a general discussion of the needs of the city. A comprehensive program of action for future guidance also would be taken up at this convention for consideration and action.

TUFTS COLLEGE JUNIORS

MEDFORD, Mass.—The junior class of Tufts College elected officers yesterday. James J. Drummey of Revere, quarterback, was elected president over last year's president, Edward H. Norton of North Westchester, Conn. Henry F. Jochim of Revere defeated J. Clifford Geer of Melrose and Maurice L. Tyler of Medford for the vice-presidency. Leslie W. Hawker of Wheeling, W. Va., was defeated by Truman G. Morison of West Somerville for secretary. A. Charles Waggoner of Melrose was elected treasurer over Theodore P. Messer of Somerville. Edward G. Burns, the college cheer leader, was elected class marshal over Samuel Ruggert.

DELEGATES ARE NAMED

The State Board of Labor and Industries yesterday named Chairman Alfred W. Donovan and Mrs. Mary H. Dewey of the board to attend the national conference on social insurance to be held in Washington Dec. 5 to 9, inclusive.

MARINA INQUIRY TO PROCEED IN REGULAR ORDER

(Continued from page one)

paign is in progress will in no way vary the procedure of the department in regard to making a full investigation of cases of this sort. We shall do it, as we always have, with as much celerity as possible. It has been called to my attention that the question has been raised whether there has been any change in policy on the part of the President or this department, in regard to submarine warfare since the sinking of the Sussex. I wish to say emphatically that there has been no change in any particular.

The declaration of the Secretary that there has been no change of policy since the last note in the Sussex case is taken to mean that the United States still holds Germany to its pledge to refrain from submarine warfare in illegal form, such as seems to be indicated in the facts that have come to hand concerning the Marina.

In the note bearing on the Sussex case the President said to Germany: "Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

According to the statement of the Secretary of State, it is pointed out, if the facts shall be established that the Marina was sunk without warning, the situation diplomatically will revert to this note and it will then remain for the United States to decide whether the intimation conveyed in the Sussex note is to become a reality.

The State Department is keeping in close touch with the President on the new situation created by the sinking of the Marina and the Rowanmore. As fast as authentic details are received they will be forwarded to the President. It may be said, authoritatively, that every possible source of information is being used by the government to learn all the facts at the earliest possible moment.

It is expected that the submarine commander will return to his base within a week, and it will then be possible for the charge at Berlin to obtain information, at least—the German version of the two attacks. It is the purpose of the government in this instance, as it has been in all others, to have all available information at hand before any move is made.

Unofficial reports from London, Dublin and elsewhere are regarded as far from reassuring, and are unsatisfactory, in that they do not clearly indicate whether the Marina was sunk by gun fire or by a torpedo; nor has any evidence come to hand that any warning was given. It is pretty well established that the sea conditions at the time were most unfavorable, however.

The administration is confronted with a particularly delicate and embarrassing situation in the present instance because of the near approach of the election, as it is seen that any action taken in the next few days will be misconstrued. Likewise, if the facts seem to warrant immediate action and if nothing is done before next Tuesday, the Government will be subjected to criticism also. Judging by past events, it will require probably a week to learn the essential details of the attacks.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP SEAMEN TO GET PLACES

PORTLAND, Ore.—Having successfully conducted an employment system throughout the country for several months and placed many shore workers, the United States, says the Oregonian, is to turn attention to supplying seamen to ships, according to information reaching R. P. Bonham, in charge of the Portland office of the immigration bureau. The plan is to register sailors, the same as other workers are listed, and, when ships are in need of men, to furnish them.

Just how the plan will work remains to be demonstrated. As a rule there are plenty of berths for tars, but the trouble met with has been in finding men willing to fill them. On coastwise ships the men are furnished through the Sailors' Union, while on offshore vessels they are obtained by Jack Grant, licensed as a shipping commissioner under the state law.

The work of the immigration officers in Oregon during September in obtaining employment for idle persons, as well as supplying help to employers, is said to have attained the largest proportions of any state in the Union.

RUSTIC HALLOWEEN PARTY

Live roosters, hens and turkeys, and piles of fresh vegetables and garden truck, were employed by the management of the Beaconsfield for the Halloween party in the large ballroom of the hotel Tuesday evening. An improvised barn in one corner with an old farmhouse and a wide expanse of farm land added to the effectiveness of the picture. Various mechanical and electrical effects were introduced from time to time during the evening. The program of entertainment included orchestral music by artists in rustic costume.

ANOTHER AUTOIST PAYS FINE

John Truax of Worcester has withdrawn his appeal and paid the \$50 which he was fined by the Westboro district court, Oct. 19, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The Massachusetts Highway Commission, however, has suspended his license for at least one year. Truax was arrested after driving a zig-zag course down a street in Northboro and running into another automobile.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OPENS ITS ANNUAL FALL SHOW

Displays of Vegetables and Fruits Feature an Attractive Exhibition

Vegetable and fruit displays feature the opening of the autumn exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall this afternoon. Twelve varieties of evergreen seedlings never before shown at an exhibition are entered from the Blue Hills nurseries and from the entrance to the main hall. Exhibits of chrysanthemums of many kinds are banked on either side of the large exhibition hall, one of the largest being that of Mrs. John L. Gardner, which covers one side for 200 feet. Facing the exhibit of Mrs. Gardner is a large bank of chrysanthemums and flowering plants from A. M. Davenport, and continuing down the hall is the display of Japanese chrysanthemums from Kameyama Serada in Cambridge.

A 97-pound squash from Joel A. Thayer of Taunton is one of the features of the vegetable display at one end of the main hall. On one of the tables grapes, pears, apples and cranberries are displayed. Some of the varieties of grapes entered are the Golden Pocklington, Diana, Lucille, Concord, Catawba, Delaware and Brighton. Another table is covered with exhibits of beets, onions, cauliflowers, cabbages, brussels sprouts, turnips and squash. Oliver Ames of North Easton has entered a large collection of vegetables.

In the lecture room there are exhibits of "cabbage head" chrysanthemums as large as a dozen of the smaller varieties. The only displays of roses and orange trees are grouped on the platform.

The newly decorated small exhibition hall is given over to displays of fruits, vegetables and nuts. Apples of many sorts and all sizes are shown on the tables, where there are also baskets of grapes, pears and quinces. In one corner of this room there is an unusual exhibit of native nuts arranged in boxes of bark from their own trees by Lester B. Watson of Dorchester.

Preserved vegetables are shown by Miss Hermine Schulz of Boston, a 17-year old girl who has raised vegetables since she was five years old. At the recent dairy show in Springfield she took five prizes and was also awarded a silver cup at the Massachusetts State fair. There are 65 varieties of vegetables and 25 of fruit on exhibition.

COAST DEFENSE SUBMARINE BIDS ARE OPENED

Electric Boat Company Ready to Deliver Two Each Month—Scout Cruiser Offers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bids for scout cruisers, to cost not more than \$5,000,000 each, opened at the Navy Department today, follow:

Seattle (Wash.) Construction & Drydock Company, one scout cruiser, with a shaft horsepower of 90,000, delivered in 36 months, \$4,975,000.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, to build two scout cruisers of 90,000 shaft horsepower, to be delivered in 33 to 36 months, respectively, for \$4,900,000 each. This bid is based on present prices of materials and labor. If there is an increase in prices, the company stated, the Government must stand it, and if prices drop, the Government will benefit. The Federal Trade Commission is specified as judge of price increases or decreases. If the company's bids for battleships and battle cruisers, to be opened next week, are accepted, the company will be unable to build the scout cruisers, it was stated.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco, offered to build two scout cruisers for actual cost, with 1 per cent profit, with any modifications in structure or design the department wishes.

The Electric Boat Company offered to build 24 or more coast defense submarines, limited by the department to a cost of \$700,000 each, for \$835,400 each, the boats to displace 570 tons each. The company specifies delivery of two submarines in 18 months and two every month thereafter.

Ten of the ships are to be built on the Pacific coast and the remainder on the Atlantic. The Fore River Company's plant at Quincy, Mass., and the Union Iron Works Company, San Francisco, are proposed as building sites.

The Electric Boat Company offered to build three ships at a navy yard at a cost for supervision of \$50,000, exclusive of the engines, or \$62,500 including the engines.

CANADA IS LARGEST GYPSUM PRODUCER

MONTREAL, Que.—In view of the flotation here this week of a bond issue by Plaster Quarries, Limited, some details of the extent of Canada's gypsum business are not amiss, says the Star.

Canada is said to be the largest producer of gypsum in the world, the total mined advancing from 448,569 in 1905 to 549,856 in 1915. The gypsum industry is one of the more important non-metallic mineral industries of the country and one of which very little is heard.

CANADA THE PULP PRODUCER FOR AMERICA

Over Seventy Per Cent of Paper Making Stock Used in United States Is Brought From Northern Forests

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—More than two thirds of the more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of wood pulp imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and used in the manufacture of paper came from Canada, according to a communication to the National Geographic Society from John Oliver La Gorce, says the Public Ledger.

The pulp importations for 1915-16 have been 180,000,000 pounds less than for the previous 12 months, yet the amount shipped from Canada during the last year was 130,000,000 pounds in excess of her 1914-15 shipments. During the year just closed nearly 70 per cent of the 1,135,000,000 pounds of pulp came from the north, while most of the remaining 30 per cent came from Norway and Sweden.

The enormous volume and importance of the paper manufacturing industry in the United States are seldom realized by the average reader. According to the most recent figures of the United States department of commerce (1914), the value of the annual production of the paper mills of this country exceeds \$330,000,000. More than \$50,000,000 of this sum is represented in newspaper—1,313,284 tons, or enough to print 10,500,000,000 14-page, eight-column papers. The book paper (plain, coated and cover) output was valued at \$73,000,000 in 1914, an increase of 34 per cent over 1909. The weight of this class of paper was 1,869,958,000 pounds—enough to print 33 standard-size magazines of 120 pages for every man, woman and child in the United States.

For the manufacture of coated or calendered paper two essential ingredients—casein and kaolin—are extensively imported. For the nine months ending March 31, 1916, our receipts of casein from abroad reached the enormous total of 7,185,794 pounds, valued at \$598,979, much of which, of course, was used in other arts as well as in paper manufacture. Casein is the principal ingredient in cheese, and its pure form is a white crumbling acid substance. Most of our imported kaolin or china clay, which is used in the manufacture of porcelain as well as in paper-making, comes from England, the shipments from that country for 1915 amounting to more than 500,000,000 pounds, valued at \$1,478,905. Our total imports of kaolin from all countries for the year ending June 30, 1916, were valued at \$100,000 less than the shipments from England alone the year before.

However much is deplored the stringency in raw material for the paper market brought about by the European war, it should not be forgotten that to the beneficent results of a battle fought nearly 12 centuries ago can be traced the introduction of the art of paper making to the western world. China is credited with having nurtured the one who first conceived the idea of a writing material made from fibrous pulp, and some investigators profess to have found evidences that paper existed in the Celestial kingdom at least two centuries before the Christian era.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS MAKE CITIZENS OUT OF ALIENS

Outline of Work Promoted by Bureau of Naturalization in Educating Foreign Born

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nationwide campaign in which the public schools of the country, in cooperation with the Bureau of Naturalization of the United States Department of Labor, are preparing foreign-born residents for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, is receiving additional support daily. East Bridge-water, Mass., which last year failed to provide for the instruction of its alien population, has now joined this movement for the betterment of civic conditions, both locally and nationally, and reports that night classes will soon be established.

The Bureau of Naturalization will assist in every way possible the public school authorities of the United States in this campaign for citizenship preparedness. It will furnish a text-book for the instruction of candidates for citizenship and adult aliens generally, based on material supplied by teachers who have been engaged in the education of foreigners. Copies of "An Outline Course in Citizenship," containing a basis for a standard course in citizenship instruction, and "Syllabus of the Naturalization Law," both prepared by the Bureau of Naturalization as aids to teachers in explaining and answering questions on naturalization and citizenship, will also be universally distributed.

Cards bearing the names and addresses and other necessary information concerning all candidates for citizenship and their wives are to be transmitted to the respective school districts. Similar blank cards will also be forwarded for recording the names of adult foreigners who enroll but whose names are not sent by the bureau. Public school teachers will be supplied with preliminary naturalization forms for the purpose of assisting present and prospective candidates for citizenship in properly filling them out, and for such other possible educational purposes as may develop.

The bureau will continue to send

FILENE MACHINE-MADE DRESSES

Filene's

We designed this inexpensive dress

for school teachers, business women and other busy women.

—Tricot poplin \$7.50

A new all wool fabric.

It is well made, it is simple, it fits nearly everybody at once. It is easy to get in and out of. Navy blue, brown and black.

—New wool-taffeta box plaited dresses with embroidered girdles, wool taffeta or transparent sleeves, \$9.50.
—New chiffon and taffeta party dresses, \$9.50.

Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

personal letters to all candidates for citizenship and their wives, urging upon them the vital importance of attending the public schools. It will also, as heretofore, carry on its country-wide correspondence with chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other business and philanthropic organizations, corporations and other large employers of alien labor, explaining, in response to inquiries, its educational plan, and urging the necessity of their cooperation in securing the attendance of the foreign-born upon the night schools maintained for their benefit.

The bureau will also continue to furnish advice to the public school teachers based on its experience and knowledge concerning naturalization, citizenship preparedness and education, both direct from the Washington headquarters, in the Department of Labor, and through its field officers located throughout the country. In addition to this, personal visits and talks will be made by the examiners of the naturalization service before night classes in all parts of the country. In a word, every public school, wherever located, if engaged in alien instruction, will be fully equipped by the Bureau of Naturalization for this constructive work.

GALVESTON PAGEANT AND CENTENARY BALL

DALLAS, Tex.—Celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Galveston, a pageant and centenary ball was held there on Oct. 20 at the City Auditorium, attended by 2000 persons, says the News. Funds from the entertainment go to the Galveston Playground Association for use in equipping the city with an adequate system of playgrounds.

On Sept. 12, 1816, there landed on Galveston island some 200 men commanded by Don Jose Manuel Herrera and Don Luis Aury. On Oct. 20 they completed organization of the first government established here. This historical event was the inspiration for the present pageant, which featured Karankawa Indians, the first beings on the island, and Jean Lafitte, pirate and leader of a commune that flourished here from 1817 to 1821.

Days of the Texas war for independence; days of '61, and a tableau symbolic of modern Galveston were episodes of the pageant presented by several hundred schoolboys and girls.

STRIKE PICKETS PROHIBITED

DALLAS, Tex.—At a meeting of the Oklahoma Employers Association, an ordinance prohibiting picketing by strikers, enacted recently by the commission of Oklahoma City, was unanimously indorsed, says the News. The association will fight the changes in the workmen's competition law sought by the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor.

PRICE RAISES ARE ARBITRARY, SAY RETAILERS

Chicago Storekeepers Make Charge That Wholesalers Use Flour Price as Basis

CHICAGO, Ill.—Retailers here charge that wholesalers of food are arbitrarily raising prices, using the maximum price of flour as the basis of their prices on all foodstuffs.

United States District Attorney Clyne has requested several wholesale merchants to appear at his office and meet the charges. So far, with few exceptions, they have paid no attention to the call. Mr. Clyne today threatened to subpoena them and force attendance.

Meanwhile operatives from Mr. Clyne's office are investigating the charges. Wholesalers say that crop shortage is responsible for the high prices.

Investigation today brought out the great change of actual retail prices now compared to a year ago, the prices being secured at downtown stores. In many cases suburban dealers have added two to five cents to quoted figures. Here are the city prices:

Canned tomatoes 66c per half dozen, now \$1.25; canned corn, fancy, 92c per half dozen, now \$1.40; canned corn, standard, 75c per dozen, now \$1.15; canned string beans, fancy, 90c per dozen, now \$1.40; canned string beans, standard, 70c per dozen, now \$1.25; hard picked navy beans, 8c per pint, now 12c to 15c; canned peas, standard, 60c to 75c per dozen, now 95c; canned peas, fancy \$1.15 to \$1.25 per dozen, now \$1.40 to \$1.50; brick cheese, 15c per half pound, now 23c; colored twin cheese, 15c per half pound, now 22c; domestic Swiss cheese, 23c to 25c per pound, now 37c; potatoes, 95c per bushel, now \$1.80; flour, \$5.90 per barrel, now \$10.30; flour, 28c per pound, now 35c to 38c; eggs, 26c per dozen, now 34c to 37c.

C. W. Hayes, buying manager of several retail stores, said: "Increases are coming so fast that we cannot keep up with them. The wholesalers seem to advance all prices in sympathy with the extreme quotations of flour. Wholesalers are holding back goods for higher prices and are getting them."

TEXAS REBEKAHS WIN CONTEST

DALLAS, Tex.—Word is received from Fort Worth that the degree team of Magnolia Rebekah Lodge No. 130 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of that city was the winner of the degree contest at the session of the sovereign grand lodge in Chattanooga, Tenn. recently, says the News. This is the second time this team has won the world honors in this work, the other contest being in Atlanta, Ga., in 1910.

CAMMEYER

Branch De Luxe
381 Fifth Avenue New York

Exclusive footwear for
Men Women & Children

De Luxe Catalogue on Request
To Department "M"



IN THE LIBRARIES

An exhibition arranged jointly by the Drama League of America and the New York Public Library opens today in the main exhibition room of the library's central building, to be continued till Feb. 1, 1917. The exhibition is illustrative of the American drama from 1714 to the present time, and consists of texts of plays, play bills, posters and manuscripts.

In preparation for the celebration in Illinois of 100 years of statehood, the Chicago Public Library has begun the compilation of a bibliography of the books and pamphlets containing material bearing on the history of Illinois. Later an extensive exhibit of old publications, prints, illustrations, maps, and so on, will be held. These will not deal merely with the period of statehood, but will go back to the picturesque era of the French régime and the brief English dominion and territorial days. In addition, it is proposed to assemble for the use of clubs, organizations and schools a collection of stereopticon slides which may be borrowed without charge.

One hundred books from the private library of Benjamin P. Moore of Cleveland have been given to the Western Reserve University library. Some of the books bear the signature of Jared Sparks, the historian and president of Harvard College, from whom they descended to Mr. Moore. The 20 historical works in the collection include Grenville's "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III," Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia," and Cough's "History of the Quakers."

In the United States library publicity has become the order of the day. The librarian is constantly taxing his ingenuity to discover new ways of interesting the public in what his institution has to offer, and successful methods of previous years are being repeated with telling effect. A great many libraries make regular use of the daily press. In the newspapers of the community they publish book lists and breezy accounts of the work of various departments.

In some cities it is customary for the library to insert among the trolley ads for soaps and breakfast foods others describing the intellectual repast to be had at the library; or large posters in public places tell the same story. Exhibits of books are placed in store windows or made a feature of the town, county and state fairs. Sometimes a business concern, such as the gas company, is prevailed upon to slip library notices into the envelope with the gas bill, or factory managers agree to put such notices in the pay envelope. Several libraries publish monthly bulletins of news, which keep the patrons regularly reminded of the library's existence and resources. This year the Los Angeles public library has been issuing booklists for children, home builders and business men, sending these out through the mail or giving them to readers in the library.

The library in San Diego, Cal., holds an attractive exhibit once a month. The librarian says it is surprising how small an outlay of time and money is required to make an interesting display, and adds, as an example, that one month color prints of the work of Jules Guerin and Maxfield Parrish were put on view, the cost for 50 prints being only about \$3.50. Articles summarizing the work of these artists appeared in three newspapers. Several hundred visitors came to see the pictures, and the library won many new patrons. It has been found in San Diego that local clubs are glad to arrange exhibits, and collectors, children as well as adults, are willing to lend and arrange material that is worth while.

From Seattle comes the report that the library makes a point of working up attractive posters which are distributed in quantities of from 500 to 1200 and placed in department stores, restaurants, barber shops, public markets, etc. The cost of this publicity is slight, being about three cents for the printing and one cent for the placing of each poster. The Seattle library also publishes a four-page weekly known as the Library Poster, largely devoted to books of interest to city officials, teachers, club women, etc.

In Salem, Ore., the library in advertising the yearly library lecture course this last season printed little book-mark announcements and had them distributed to every home in the city. This library also, like many others, has had slides about the library used at the various motion picture houses.

Portland, Ore., has tried several library advertising schemes with notable success. In the circulation department and the different reference departments "Interest Piles" are kept; these are lists of the citizens and their various interests, and these citizens are notified when a book is received which deals with one of their subjects. "This is the most practical ad-

vertising that there is, I think," says the librarian, "have your book and get it to the man who wants it."

It is in Portland that the plan is also tried of sending out circular letters to all firms that might be interested in special collections. The architects of the city have been circulated several times as the collection of architectural books has grown, and the business men when special atlases, shippers' guides, and similar books have been added. Every opportunity is taken to bring the library before the public by talks before business men's meetings, clubs, parent-teacher circles and other organizations. Prohibition was adopted in Portland on January 1, 1916. The preceding week placards were placed in all the saloons advertising the libraries with their reading rooms.

By no means are all the people of every community able to read English. Realizing this, the library in Worcester, Mass., has tried printing posters in Swedish and placing these in neighborhood stores. The posters tell what magazines, newspapers and books in the Swedish language may be found at the library, and have proved a useful method of advertising.

For advertising its deposit stations the public library in Omaha, Neb., places conspicuous signs on the street corners two or three blocks distant from the station. These signs are two by three feet in size.

Some libraries are quite free to confess that they are doing no special publicity work just now, the reason being that they already have more patrons than they can readily attend to. For example, one Indiana librarian declares that until the new building is ready for occupancy the staff will be fully occupied finding enough space for present patrons without doing anything spectacular to get in a crowd, and that it may even become necessary to put up trays on the sidewalk with awnings over them, to care for the overflow.

"Our advertising method for the past 16 years has been to try to please our patrons," says the librarian in Cincinnati. After all is said and done, is there any method that could be better?

PETROL ALLOWANCE INCREASES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The petrol control committee have decided with regard to the new licenses for the purchase of motor spirit for private cars and cycles, which will be issued to the holders of licenses which expired in October, that the licenses will be for six months in respect of cars and five months in respect of cycles. The owners of cars whose present licenses are for small quantities of spirit may also buy increased supplies in future, if their demand does not exceed 16 gallons a month each.

The licenses for motor cars will cover the period November to April (inclusive) and those for motor cycles the period November to March (inclusive). In their official notification the committee remark: Owners of motor cars who fill up their applications for not more than 16 gallons a month will receive a license for the amount for which they apply. They should remit with their applications the duty payable at 6d. a gallon for a six months' supply (£2 8s. for 16 gallons, and 6s. less for each two gallons under 16 gallons). Owners of cars who hold a license or licenses for a total supply exceeding 16 gallons a month cannot for the present be granted any increase on their existing licenses. They should apply for the monthly amount entered thereon, and should remit the duty payable at 6d. a gallon for a six months' supply. Owners of cars who, on account of hospital work, munitions work, or other special services, have received more than one full-duty license should detach the application form from each of their present licenses, and should send them, fastened together, in the same envelope, with a remittance for the duty payable at 6d. a gallon for a six months' supply of the total monthly quantity entered on their present licenses.

Owners of motor cycles can obtain a license for two or four gallons a month by remitting 5s. or 10s. with their application in payment of the duty for 10 or 20 gallons at 6d. a gallon. Owners of motor cycles who, on account of special services, hold licenses for more than four gallons a month should apply for the monthly amount entered on their present licenses, and should remit the duty payable at 6d. a gallon for a five months' supply.

A further notice will be issued in due course with reference to free-duty (commercial and industrial purposes) and half-duty (doctors' and veterinary surgeons') petrol licenses, which do not expire until Dec. 1 next and Feb. 1 next, respectively. Application for the renewal of these licenses should not be made at present.

BY OTHER EDITORS

United States Armor Plant Site
PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.—An unbiased Government report shows that the Delaware is the center of world shipbuilding. More tonnage is going forward to completion here than in any other of the earth's famous districts. The Delaware is not the Clyde of America. The Clyde is now the Delaware of Great Britain. This important industry is no mushroom creation on our great river. It has come steadily and by ordered advances. The Delaware has come into its kingship in this industry legitimately and will hold it because it deserves to hold it. Today the United States Government is looking around to find a suitable spot upon which to build an armor-plate plant. Strip the selection of a site of politics, partisanship and sectionalism and there could be but one honest place to erect an armor plant. That is upon the Delaware, which uses more armor than any other district. As Philadelphia is naturally the center of the Delaware shipbuilding work, this city is just as naturally the right place for the armor-plate mill.

A Matter of Color
ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE.—The Brooklyn Eagle is authority for the statement that while strictly fresh white leghorn eggs are selling in the eastern borough of New York at 70 cents per dozen, equally recent brown eggs bring only from 44 to 53 cents per dozen. Just why the eggs with purely white shells should bring such a proportionately high price, is not made clear. It is claimed by experts that there is, actually, no difference in eggs on account of color. As a matter of fact, white eggs have been given an artificial value in some markets and the demand for them is in the nature of a fad. That the fad is profitable for retail dealers is undoubtedly true, but experienced poultry men have yet to be convinced that the large difference in price is justified. In order to even matters, poultrymen will doubtless recognize the fad and will charge dealers an additional price for lily-white eggs.

Harvard Course for Policemen
SPRINGFIELD UNION.—The newly instituted Harvard course for police officers is an interesting departure in educational work, and the experiment will be watched with more than ordinary curiosity by police officials throughout the country. That much good may result from it is not to be doubted, and it is quite certain that it cannot result in any harm. Who knows, the time may not be far distant when every up-to-date police official will be armed with a handsomely engrossed and impressively sealed college diploma.

Growing Peanuts
PORTLAND OREGONIAN.—Propaganda now being conducted to encourage the growing of peanuts is of interest to the Pacific Northwest because many districts possess alluvial soil and a reasonably warm climate, and therefore seem favorable for the production of this additional crop. The impression that farming in the Northwest is not sufficiently varied to yield best results naturally gives point to any investigation having for its purpose addition of one or more profitable items to the agricultural succession. Peanuts in favorable situations have been profitable in recent years because of the world's increasing demand for oil, which has not been satisfied by the yield of animal fats. The tendency of the future, it is believed, will be to intensify this shortage. Great possibilities exist for the farmer who has a taste for the improvement of varieties. The day is still within memory when it was almost accepted as a fact that corn could not be grown profitably in Oregon. This time has gone by; seed selection has accomplished the result. The same thing is possible with the peanut for those who have the patience to carry their experiments through to the end.

Milk at Two Prices
NEW YORK WORLD.—Whatever the motive of the largest milk concern in the city in offering to sell for 8 cents to customers who bring their own receptacles to its stations the same milk for which when delivered it regularly

charges 10 cents, it is obviously not the desire to lose money. Since there is no difference in the quality, the increase in price is plainly intended to represent the cost of delivery. If to pay the producer, the railroad, the cost of transfer to the company's stations, of pasteurization and bottling and provide for a profit 8 cents a quart is sufficient to cover the cost of house-to-house distribution 2 cents would appear to be ample. It is significant that the Dairymen's League promises, through Food Commissioner Dillon, after completing its plans for a selling system of its own, to make a substantial cut in these figures. Both the dairymen and the consumer cherish grievances against the distributor, and the last, in turn, complains that his profits are unreasonably low. But if it is actually the case that the price of milk must be raised 25 per cent for every quart delivered, there is reason to suspect that a thorough investigation might show room for more efficient management of the business. Milk routes that cost so much to operate are luxuries for even a community as rich as New York to support.

NEW REGULATION ON WAR SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—An Order in Council dated Oct. 3, which was lately published in the London Gazette, makes the following addition to the defense of the realm regulations: The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions may by order regulate, restrict, or prohibit the manufacture, purchase, sale, delivery or payment for, or other dealing in, any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description or any article required for or in connection with the production thereof, and if any person refuses to sell any article, the sale whereof is regulated by any such order, he may be required by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions to sell it on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale thereof is authorized by the order. If any person fails to comply with any provision of any such order or any requirements made thereunder, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing any thing which if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations, and if such person is a company, every director and officer of the company shall also be guilty of an offense against these regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

Another regulation states: The Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions may, by order, require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description or of any article required for or in connection with the production thereof to give such particulars as to his business as may be specified in the order, and may require any such particulars to be verified as they may direct, and if any person fails to comply with the order or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or consent.

If any person, except as authorized by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offense against these regulations.

FRANCE HONORS BRITISH SAILOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have received through the foreign office, a silver medal and diploma which have been awarded by the President of the French Republic to Mr. John Ousley, ticket clerk of the steamship The Queen of London, in recognition of his services on the occasion of the casualty which occurred to the French steamship Amiral Gantheaume in the English Channel on Oct. 26, 1914.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Capt. John Hay Belth, better known by his pen name, "Ian Hay," who is at present on a visit to Boston, was well known as an author before he wrote his famous war book, "The First Hundred Thousand." Educated at Fettes College and at St. John's College, Cambridge, he published "Pip" in 1907. This was followed by "The Right Stuff" in 1908; "A Man's Man" in 1909; "A Safety Match" in 1911; "Happy-Go-Lucky" in 1913; and "A Knight on Wheels," and "The Lighter Side of School Life" in 1914. On the outbreak of the war, he joined the army, and now he holds the rank of captain in the Tenth (Service) Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Ninth Division, the British Expeditionary Force.

Henry Pomeroy Davison, who, having just returned to New York City from London, has made an important statement respecting the financial status of the Entente Allies, and the possibilities of continuing friendly relations between American capital and European borrowers, is a Pennsylvanian. Educated in New England, he found his way to New York, took a subordinate place in a bank, and before long became a teller, then cashier, then a vice-president, and finally a president. The rapidity of his rise, and the ability he showed in transactions which brought him in touch with J. Pierpont Morgan, led the latter, in his characteristic way, to invite the young financier to join the Morgan firm, which he did. There he has shown similar speed in rising to a commanding position, as adviser, as special agent for rare diplomatic tasks, and as a man able to meet the international problems that arise with breadth of view. Mr. Davison is now a trustee of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., and a director of the American Red Cross Endowment Fund.

Mary Fels, who is traveling about the United States enlisting Jewish and also Christian support of plans to ameliorate the condition of residents of Palestine, has her home in Philadelphia. She is continuing the single tax propaganda work that Joseph Fels, her husband, once carried on, both in Europe and in America; and she purposes in time to test the practical workings of the system in Palestine, when conditions again make it feasible. Mrs. Fels has recently written a biography of her husband, which has more of the judicial quality than wife's lives of husbands sometimes have.

Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, who is leading in the effort

to bring pressure of commercial organizations to bear on Congress to order a trial of the daylight saving plan, is a Jew whose civic record in New York has been conspicuous for fine ardor and unchanging devotion to public ends. Prominent in the retail clothing business, he organized the National Association of Clothiers, and was its president for 10 years. Enlisting in the National Civic Federation, he has given particular attention to the conciliation department of that organization, and has steadily used his time and money in promoting industrial peace, President Roosevelt, when in office, making him one of nine men to serve on a special commission to study the causes of industrial conflict. Since he was elected president of the Borough of Manhattan Mr. Marks has started welfare work among the city's employees, and has done much to make the labor conditions of the community a model for individual citizens. He has provided the citizens who reside uptown with markets adequate for the popular needs; and he has standardized the business administration of his borough.

Zinovi Pechkoff, a lieutenant in the famous Foreign Legion of the French army, has recently been receiving significant hospitality from Canadians, official and lay. He is a son of Maxim G. Gorky, the noted Russian writer, and previously has lived in Canada. Indeed, he was in Toronto doing literary work not long before the war opened. He has held a responsible position on the French staff, and is now in America for the French Government.

PUBLIC MEETING RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Amendments of the defense of the realm regulations published in a recent London Gazette included the following: Where there appears to be reason to apprehend that the assembly of any persons for the purpose of the holding of any meeting will give rise to grave disorder, and will thereby cause undue demands to be made upon the police or military forces, or that the holding of any procession will conduce to a breach of the peace or will promote sedition, it shall be lawful for a secretary of state, or for any mayor, magistrate, or chief officer of police who is duly authorized for the purpose by a secretary of state, or for two or more of such persons so authorized, to make an order prohibiting the holding of the meeting or procession, and if a meeting or procession is held or attempted to be held in contravention of any such prohibition, it shall be lawful to take such steps as may be necessary to disperse the meeting or procession or prevent the holding thereof.



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BEFORE you spend from \$45 to \$1000 for a phonograph, you of course will carefully examine the best instruments offered. Besides listening you will examine the machine with your eyes.

When you critically study Sonora you will be delighted with its marvelous pure, rich, natural tone which won the highest score at the Panama Pacific Exposition. You will admire the graceful patented "bulge" cabinet lines, you will observe the usefulness of the automatic stop, the convenience of the special envelope filing system, the advantages of the motor meter (which tells how many more records the motor will play without rewinding), the excellence of design of the sound amplifier and sound box, the efficacy of the tone control at the sound source (the correct place), the perfection of the silent Swiss made motor, which runs about double as long as any other in similar priced machines, etc.

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AMUSEMENTS

FOOD FAIR
LAST WEEK 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SPECIAL TODAY—First 500 Women purchasing tickets after 10 A. M. and after 2 P. M. will receive FREE some article exhibited. Thurs., Consumer's League Day, Friday, Patriot's Day, when everyone wearing a small American flag will be admitted for 10 cents. Admission 25 Cents.

JORDAN HALL
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8, AT 3
BAUER Piano Recital
Famous Composers of By-Gone Times
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 12, AT 3:30
PADEREWSKI
Tickets \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, Nov.

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL
MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 6, AT 3
Marcia Van Dresser
(Soprano Chicago Opera Co.)
SONG RECITAL
ETHEL CAYE-COLE, Pianist
Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 3, AT 3
PERCY GRAINGER
Australian Pianist-Composer
Only Boston Recital
Tickets \$1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 4, AT 3
ALBERT
VIOLIN RECITAL
Tickets 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.



IN these days, manufacturers of nearly all kinds of merchandise are compelled to choose between lowering quality and advancing prices.

To the conscientious manufacturer this is an embarrassing position, with only one course of action open—to maintain quality.

We have been obliged to make some advances in selling prices, and see no way to avoid still higher retail prices for Nemo Corsets in the near future; but in no case has the advance in price been equal to the increased cost of manufacture.

Therefore—to put it another way—Nemo Corsets are today greater values than ever; and this will continue to be true, no matter what advances in retail prices we may have to make hereafter.

In other words, we are willing to carry more than the increased cost of production in order that the famous Nemo durability shall be maintained.

This emphasizes the expediency of securing an ample supply of Nemo Corsets while present prices prevail, thereby practicing real economy.

Be a Wise Woman!

Study the Nemo!

Get the Right One!

Nemo Back-Resting Corsets

\$3.00, \$3.50, \$5 and \$10

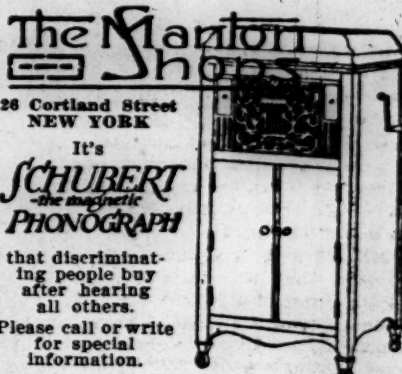
Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets

\$3.50, \$4, \$5 and up

Nemo Wonderlift Corsets

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have won pre-eminence by reason of their intrinsic merit

THEIR development began where that of other pianos left off, adding new features of construction and resulting in extraordinary beauty of tone and unequalled durability. Everywhere musicians have recognized their unrivaled excellence and are proclaiming them the finest pianos the world has ever known.

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ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

LOUISIANA FORESTS AID IN SHIPBUILDING

Enormous Growths of Pine, Oak and Cedar Being Utilized in the Construction of Big Sea-going Vessels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The South's long-nourished hope of building great sea-going ships out of her enormous forests of pine and oak and cedar, seems about to be brought to a reality, through the building of nine deep-sea steamers, at Slidell, a manufacturing town on Lake Pontchartrain, about 30 miles from New Orleans. Two of these steamers, each of 2000 tons capacity, are nearing completion on the ways. They will be launched about Nov. 25. Seven other steamers, exactly similar in type and size, will follow these two as fast as they can be built, as the company has contracted to build nine of them. As rapidly as the hulls are launched, they will be towed to New Orleans, and the engines and other machinery installed and the fittings put in. So far as possible, southern products will be used throughout the steamers, though the engines, propellers, winches and similar machinery will have to be brought from the North and East.

This is the first time in history that boats of this size have been built in the South, though before the Civil War, and immediately following it, a number of river packets were constructed at yards in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The steamers, which are for Norwegian interests whose names the company does not care to reveal owing to war conditions, will be used to carry cargo to Great Britain, and coal back to Norway and Sweden. Full cargoes have been arranged for all of them when they leave New Orleans under their own power for the European ports which are to be their homes.

The boats are being constructed entirely of yellow pine, and in view of the fact that wooden vessels of similar type cannot be purchased within thousands of dollars of the contract price for these, shipping men believe that many others will be built in Louisiana. All kinds of bottoms are very scarce, and the supply of yellow pine with which to build new ships is almost inexhaustible in this state. Their launching is reasonably expected to be followed by a large increase in shipbuilding, an industry in which this part of the South should excel.

Revival of shipbuilding is noticeable in other parts of the South. There is building at Handsboro, Miss., what is said to be the largest seagoing schooner ever built in this part of the United States. It is a four-master and will have a capacity of 800,000 feet of lumber.

The demand for ships, out of which it is hoped a new industry will come to the South is well known in the salvaging of the Norwegian clipper *Avenger*, which has been lying in the mud and sand off Chandelour Island, in Mississippi sound since 1904. About \$75,000 is to be spent in repairing the clipper, which was built of iron in Whitehaven in 1879, and was a well-known England-Australia ship, having made the run between the Thames and the antipodes in 90 days. Another seagoing schooner, to have a capacity of 450,000 feet of lumber, is being built at Gulfport for J. W. Somerville of that place.

At present, for the first time in more than half a century, the United States is building more merchant ships than any other country in the world, and the output for 1916 probably will exceed that of all the rest of the globe. In 1914, the United States launched only 200,762 gross tons, compared with 276,448 in 1913, but this decrease was not the result of the war, for the world's total in 1914, even with the central powers excluded for five months, was only 480,000 tons less than the world's maximum in 1913, and was above recent annual outputs. The belligerent powers, which in 1913 launched 2,798,580 gross tons of merchant ships, launched only 769,875 gross tons in 1915. The neutral powers, outside the United States, in 1913 launched 257,303 gross tons, and in 1915, 254,303 gross tons. Local causes are blamed for further reduction in the American output from 276,448 in 1913, to 177,460 in 1915. Loss to international commerce through decline in shipbuilding has been greater than the loss through destruction of shipping by the agencies of war.

NEW PAPER MILL FOR LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW IBERIA, La.—The sale of a large lumber plant here to a paper-making company has just been consummated. The new paper mill will not only utilize wood pulp in paper making, but also bagasse, cotton stalks and rice straw. The remodeling of the plant preparatory to the installation of the new paper-making machinery is now under way.

Bagasse, which has been hitherto utilized as a poor grade of fuel by the country refineries, can be worked into paper pulp and rice straw, which has hitherto been destroyed, will be also utilized. Cotton stalks, which each spring cost the farmer something to clear from his fields, will now be an asset. In fact, the establishment of the plant will enable the farmers in the entire Teche district to convert into cash the by-products from many of their crops.

NEW ASSESSMENT LAW IS SOUGHT BY ARKANSAS

Democratic Nominee for Governor Expects to Improve the Tax Statutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Dr. C. H. Brough, Democratic nominee for Governor of Arkansas expects to devote much of his time, if elected, during the early days of the coming Legislature to the preparation of a bill seeking to improve the revenue laws of the state.

It is generally believed that Dr. Brough will give his attention to a measure which will tax all real and personal property at its full value, thus correspondingly decreasing the tax levy. It is believed he favors some plan whereby those who can more easily bear the burden will be taxed, while the less fortunate citizens of the state will be given relief.

That Dr. Brough's idea is to give the state a more equitable assessment law and at the same time decrease the tax levy, if it can be done, is certain. It is his intention to consult the leading financiers of the state and others who have had experience in assessing properties. It is now recalled that Gov. George W. Donaghey several years ago stated that the revenue bill prepared under his direction while he was Governor was the only just and equitable proposition available. This bill was known as the Turner-Jacobson bill and was passed by the Legislature during Governor Donaghey's second term. All real and personal property was taxed at its full value.

On being submitted to the voters of the state two years later it was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls and Governor Donaghey, who advocated the adoption of the measure in nearly every town in the state, was also defeated for re-election. He stated at the time that the people did not understand the proposition but would some day rally to the support of the bill. It now seems that Governor Donaghey's prediction will be fulfilled, as it is the general belief of leaders throughout the state that the Turner-Jacobson bill, or something on that order, is Arkansas' only chance for relief.

DULUTH SCHOOL CHILDREN TO TAKE A CENSUS

Municipality to Be Canvassed to Get Facts for Use by the City Planning Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—This city is preparing to take a municipal census, which will be more nearly complete than any government count, and which will cost the city nothing. The census is the project of a new city planning committee which has recently been organized as a part of the Duluth Commercial Club. The members decided that the first step necessary was to take a census of the city and prepare a density map, showing the population in every block. Before they started to plan for the city as it would be 10 or 20 or 50 years from now, they wanted to know the trend of population and where the parks and boulevards, public buildings, railroad centers should be and traction lines should go.

No money was available for taking such a census or map, so the secretary of the committee, John Stone Pardee, who was the secretary of Minnesota's efficiency and economy commission, hit upon the plan of having the school children take it. The city will be divided into districts. Each school district will be a census district, and each public school principal will have charge of the work in her district. She will be provided with an enlarged map of her district with the city blocks left blank. She will apportion these blocks to the pupils in the higher grades and on an appointed day the pupils will start out to count the houses in the block assigned to them and to get the number of persons in each house and other particulars.

With nearly 15,000 school pupils in the city, there should be a force of several thousand census takers available in one day. This will make the census more accurate, as it will be almost instantaneous.

The maps will be given by an engineering firm. It is believed that the children will also learn much about their city and receive a good lesson in civic government, and the school board members are enthusiastic in the matter. Such a census, it is believed, will be far more accurate than even the government census.

SUFFRAGISTS TEST RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Women suffragists carried out their expressed intention of testing the ruling of city officials denying them the privilege of speaking on City Hall plaza, when on Saturday night about 40 of them set up a temporary stand there and held a meeting. A large crowd assembled, and soon members of the single tax party were also speaking from the same platform. They were not interrupted by the police, who had evidently been given instructions in the matter, and for two hours the audience listened.

FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE

Additional subscriptions amounting to \$1914.67 have been received at the Franklin Square House in the campaign to raise \$100,000 for the new building. This brings the total amount received to date to \$41,751.07.

BRITISH WOMEN DOING WORK OF THE MEN AWAY

One Million Employed in Munitions Plants, and Everywhere Also Employed Outdoors. Says Lady Greenwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Lady Greenwood, wife of Sir Hamar Greenwood, member of the House of Commons, England, and the daughter of Walter Spencer, Esq., of Fawncote Court, Herefordshire, has given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor her views regarding the part the women of England are playing during the war. Lady Greenwood is an eloquent speaker, and a great supporter of Sir Hamar in his political career. When Sir Hamar took his troops to France, having lost the services of his secretary and clerks through enlistment, Lady Greenwood undertook all matters dealing with his constituency and his private correspondence. She is a notable horsewoman and a keen politician. She has traveled much in Europe and the empire, and, like her husband, is a strong imperialist. Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood will sail soon for England.

To the reporter Lady Greenwood said: "The women of England are divided into two classes—voluntary workers and paid workers. Voluntary workers are found everywhere, in munitions factories, canteens and hospitals. Then there is the vast army of women who have undertaken work for pay. The major part of these are to be found in the munitions factories, in which they have been successful beyond all expectations. Before the war there were no women in these factories. Now there are approximately 1,000,000. The only men of military age who are found in munitions factories are those of such unique skill in some particular and difficult work that they cannot be spared, or else the physically unfit. Outside of these very few exceptions, no man between the ages of 18 and 46 is found in the British munitions factories.

"One factory alone employs 15,000 women," continued Lady Greenwood. "Its payroll is £70,000 weekly. The work is by the piece, and women are paid on the same scale as men. The production of the women workers in most departments of munition plants is equal to the production of the man worker; in some cases, even greater. "Not only in the munitions factories, but in all branches of outdoor and indoor work, women have taken the places of fit men. Women are tram conductors, bus conductors; thousands are employed as postmen, and tens of thousands in the entire postal service. They even drive huge delivery vans.

"At first," said Lady Greenwood, "especially in the south of England, the farmers were prejudiced against our going upon farms, but that prejudice has been overcome. In short, no able-bodied man in England, of military age, is doing work a woman can do."

With regard to the women's political organizations, Lady Greenwood said: "Party politics have been set aside by the women suffragists. They are devoting themselves to such work as tracing prisoners of war, and sending supplies of food and clothing to them; filling hospital requirements; helping families when the main support is in khaki, and there is no thought of reward behind the work of these women.

"Canada generally, I believe, does not feel the seriousness of the war, except in the families from which the boys have gone. In the home country every thought is concentrated on the war, and every man's first duty is felt to be to fight. The mother country sets the standard for the Empire in the matter of recruiting, employment of women, and the extra burden of taxation."

PRISON REFORM BRINGS ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Humanity and efficiency and economy have gone hand in hand at North Dakota's only penal institution for adults, located in Bismarck. A report just issued by the board of control shows that by treating the prisoners as human beings and feeding them collectively, "family style," at large tables, instead of individually, in their cells, or from trays, the daily food cost per man has been reduced from 23 cents to 21 cents. The new practice was inaugurated Christmas day, 1914.

The prisoners for the first time filed into a large, common dining hall, and seated themselves at long tables, draped with snowy napery and upon which were served the components of the Christmas dinner in large platters and dishes.

UNIVERSITY WIRELESS COURSE

TOPEKA, Kan.—Laurens Whittemore, son of L. D. Whittemore, secretary of the state board of education, is to teach a course in wireless telegraphy, offered at Kansas University for the first time, says the Capital. Mr. Whittemore has fitted up an apparatus for class demonstration purposes which converses with vessels on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

WELLS MEMORIAL OPENING

Wells Memorial Institute opened its thirty-seventh season last night. Registration for the classes was said to be considerably in excess of that of last year. President Edmund Billings presided at the meeting. Plans of a new headquarters building were outlined.

UNITED STATES TRADE DEPOT ON CANAL ZONE

General Goethals in Traffic Club Address Urges Government Control of Section

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, who was the guest of honor last night at a meeting of the Traffic Club at the Waldorf, said the United States should modify its treaty with Panama so that the Panama Canal Zone could be made a great American commercial depot. He also said that the methods of collecting tolls should be changed for the reason that the present charges bore more heavily on American commerce than on that of Great Britain and some other nations.

"I want to see great American warehouses and shipping houses along the canal," he said, "so that it will become a great commercial station for the trade between this country and South America. In order to make it a center of commerce it is necessary that the United States shall take control over the Canal Zone after the actual building of the canal is completed."

General Goethals explained that the Taft treaty with Panama provided that jurisdiction over parts of the Canal Zone revert to the republic of Panama when the strip of land ceased to be used strictly for canal purposes. Because the United States has only a leasehold on this part of the strip, much friction had arisen, General Goethals said, in the handling of mails and other Government functions, which can be done away with only by the acquisition by the United States of complete jurisdiction over the entire zone. General Goethals said that Americans would not invest their money in Canal Zone property, build homes there, or erect structures, unless they were certain that they would continue to be wholly under the jurisdiction of the United States.

"I want to see the whole thing in the hands of the United States and run as a business proposition, without any politics," he said.

Another thing that the United States ought to do, General Goethals said, was to charge tolls on the earning capacity of vessels instead of on registered net tonnage. "Under the present system," he said, "we are in effect charging higher rates to American ships than we are to ships of other nations, particularly the British."

Under the plan of collecting on registered net tonnage, only the freight carried under decks pays toll. This plan, General Goethals said, is circumvented at the Panama Canal, as it has been at the Suez Canal, by British ships constructed to carry cargoes on deck. American ships and those of all other nations would be treated equally, General Goethals said, if they were required to pay tolls according to their ability to produce revenue, which could be easily and simply measured.

"Under the plan of collecting toll according to the earning power of the ship," he continued, "we would soon have the Panama Canal paying interest on the money invested."

General Goethals said he hoped to see action by the Government on these two proposals. He denied that there was any truth in repeated assertions that the Panama Canal was a failure and that it could never be freed from slides because of the character of the land through which it was cut. Instead of being cut through a mass of slides, he frequently asserted recently in the British press, General Goethals said it was cut through rock, but that some stretches of the rock were weak. He said that the slide evil, however, was one which could be definitely overcome, and that the danger of great slides seemed to be at an end.

MORE THAN \$6000 IS DISTRIBUTED IN AID SCHOLARSHIPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The international stock exhibit, held in Buenos Aires this year under the auspices of the Argentine Rural Society, proved to be a most successful exhibit. It also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the rural society, which has, ever since the first day of its existence, received the active support of the Argentine government, and to its influence is due the importance of the cattle industry in Argentina.

Argentina today figures as one of the world's greatest meat purveyors, even exporting refrigerated beef to the United States. The rural society, however, owes its popularity mainly to the famous cattle exhibitions given annually under its auspices, and which are visited by people from all parts of the world.

For the first time since the foundation of the rural society, the judging this year was done by three American judges, namely, Prof. Charles F. Curtis of Ames College, Ames, Ia., who judged the Shorthorn cattle; F. W. Natta of Fowler, Ind., who judged the Aberdeen Angus and Herefords, and Robert Miller of Stouffville, Can., who judged the horse entries. Heretofore, English judges had been generally invited.

A very graceful reference to the presence of the American judges, called in for the first time, was made by Dr. Calderon, the Argentine minister of agriculture, during a speech made at the inauguration of the present show, and that it was to be noted that no challenge of their awards had been made.

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give to their wearers the consciousness of being well-dressed—as important as the impression created in the minds of others.

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Thomas L. Pierce, Edinburgh (Ill.) High; Gordon S. Pinkham, Watertown High; Correl D. Pinney Jr., Ripley (N. Y.) High; Albert O. Porter, Brookline High; Russell L. Potter, Boston Latin; Alvin L. Prichard, Princeton (Ky.) High; Arthur W. Quimby, Windsor (Vt.) High; Kenneth R. Ralsbreck, Bloomington (Ill.) High; George M. Ramsey, Peterboro (N. H.) High; Frederic L. Reynolds, Bandon High, Oregon; Henry Sadoff, Boston Latin; Edward W. Scripture Jr., Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.; Leland W. Smith, Springfield Central High; Melville M. Smith, Springfield Technical School.

Franklin C. Southworth Jr., Phillips Exeter Academy; Arthur F. Squires, Windham High, Willimantic, Conn.; Elbridge F. Stoneham, Deering High School, Portland, Me.; Carl P. Swinerton, New Hampton, N. H.; Abraham Tamaroff, Boston Latin; Jacob J. Tutun, Chelsea High; Norman B. Whittier, Rockland (Me.) High; David V. Widder, Harrisburg (Pa.) High; James S. Wilson, Meriden (Conn.) High; and Harry MacG. Woods, Pembroke High, New London and Colby Academy, N. H.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXHIBIT IN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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Coats	19.85 to 275.00	Negligees	1.95 to 22.50
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Skirts	6.95 to 35.50	Petticoats and Underwear.	

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PARIS WASHINGTON CINCINNATI DULUTH

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Harrington have purchased from the trustees under the will of Caroline L. W. and Jonathan French the property at 11 Avon Street, Boston. The property contains 1503 square feet of land together with a four-story mercantile building. The total assessed value is \$116,000, of which \$108,200 is on the land.

Allen H. Sturges, the owner of a four-story brick residence property at 18 Newbury Street, Back Bay, has sold this estate to William L. Roberts. It consists of a four-story octagon stone front building and 2800 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$35,500, of which the land carries \$21,700.

James Mulver, owner of the three-story frame dwelling located at 61 Marcella street, Roxbury, has sold the property to Michael Hooley et al. This parcel is assessed for a total of \$3700, of which \$700 is carried on the 2100 square feet of land.

PURCHASED BROOKLINE ESTATE
Henry G. Lapham has sold his estate 271 Clinton Road, Brookline, to Holdsworth & Farrington, Inc. The property consists of a large brick dwelling house and 23,324 square feet of land. The house is assessed for \$20,000 and the land for \$9000, making a total assessment of \$29,000, but the selling price was considerably in excess of these figures. William Lincoln & Son were the brokers.

CAMBRIDGE RIVER FRONT

The Phi Gamma Delta Association of Boston, one of the Tech fraternities, has sold to Mrs. Emma B. Moore, wife of Prof. F. Jewett Moore of the Institute of Technology, a lot on the corner of Charles River Esplanade and Endicott Street. The lot is 55 feet front by 125 deep, and contains about 7000 square feet. This sale is of material interest to owners of surrounding property, as it is the purchaser's intention to build a fine house for her own occupancy. Watson G. Cutter & Sons were the brokers.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOME

Papers have gone to record in the sale of the S. Parker Bremer estate, situated at the extreme western end of Smith's Point, Manchester, to Mrs. J. R. McGinley, wife of John R. McGinley of Pittsburgh and New York. The property contains about 2½ acres of land, with fine mansion house, stable and garage, and is considered one of the finest estates on the entire North Shore, being surrounded by water on three sides.

WASHINGTON STREET LEASE

The Beekman Tourist Company has leased the store 288 Washington Street, in Old South Building, for a term of years. W. G. Cutter & Sons were brokers.

SALES IN JAMAICA PLAIN

Charlotte F. Freigang has sold the property at 15 Oakdale Street, Jamaica Plain, consisting of a single frame house with 5000 square feet of land, taxed for \$3800. The new owner, Annie Hughes, buys for occupancy.

The sale is also reported of the property at 85 Call Street, Jamaica Plain, for the Aetna Realty Company, to Mary Doyle. The property consists of a three-family frame dwelling house and 2822 square feet of land, assessed for \$3900 with \$900 of it land value. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

HOME AT MERRIMACPORT

Lilla M. Woodcock has sold her summer home in Merrimacport on the Bear Hill road, containing 1½ acres of land, a six room cottage house, garage and other out buildings. Alice L. Bomford of Merrimac buys and will make extensive improvements. George W. Hall, was the broker.

SALES IN DOVER

Harold F. Barber of Newton has purchased from Carl M. Koopman of Dover his estate on Farm Road, comprising six acres of land, house and stable. It adjoins the estate of James W. Austin and John A. Knowles. The purchaser will occupy next spring, after alterations, as an all-the-year-round home.

In connection with this sale, Harold F. Barber has sold a lot in Needham at the corner of Webster Street and Norfolk Road, containing 11,800 square feet, to Carl M. Koopman. Walter Channing Jr. was the broker.

OCTOBER REAL ESTATE SUMMARY
The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of October, 1916:

	1916	1915	1914
Transfers	2,492	2,270	2,031
Mortgages	1,283	1,199	985
Am't mgs.	\$6,686,140	\$6,643,176	\$3,621,819

SOUTH END ESTATES SOLD

Susan A. Rogers, owner of the 3½-story and basement brick dwelling at 51 Hudson street, South End, has sold the property to Fares G. Deban and wife. There is a land area of 1460 square feet taxed on \$3900, also included in the total assessment of \$6200.

Isidore Lurie has sold the premises at 38 Owego Street, consisting of a 4-story and basement brick house standing on 877 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$6200 including \$1800 on the lot. Samuel Perles et al. are the new owners.

The City and Suburban Real Estate Trust has taken title to a parcel located at 80-82 Warrenton Street, South End, composed of a 3½-story brick building and 2960 square feet of land valued on the assessors books at \$15,400 of which \$10,400 applies on the land. Joseph Farquhar conveyed title.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Papers have gone to record in the sale of property owned by George H. Hutchings et al, situated at 37 Taft street, corner of Pleasant, Dorchester. There is a frame dwelling and 1887 square feet of land assessed for \$6800,

and \$1300 of this amount is land value. Thomas F. Burns is the buyer. Oliver S. Hayward sold his estate at 22 Florida street to Caroline L. Casey. It is composed of a frame dwelling and 4502 square feet of land. All valued at \$4500, with \$1300 of the amount on the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued under and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Kneeland St., 57-61, Ward 5; South Cove R. E. Trust, Funk & Wilcox; brick stores and lofts.
Lonsdale St., 21, Ward 20; F. Irene Durkin, Brooks-Skinner & Co.; brick garage.
Rosedale St., 45, ward 19; Jas. T. Ball; frame dwelling.
Otis Place, 4, Ward 23; Augusta Zeppez, W. H. Cox; frame garage.
Meridian St., 61, Ward 2; Augusta Reed Est.; alter stores and tenements.
Portland St., 117, Ward 5; R. W. Redding; alter mercantile.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two overseas steamers sail today from Boston loaded with supplies for the Allies on the western front. The British steamer Knight of the Garter leaves for St. Nazaire, France, and has a cargo of 7100 tons of steel, 100 tons of bacon and provisions, and 800 horses with 50 hostlers. Large amounts of grain, munitions, foodstuffs, lumber and general merchandise is on the steamer Start Point, which sails for Liverpool. The Leyland liner Ninian sailed for Manchester last night with a large cargo. Although scheduled to leave yesterday for London, the steamship Anglian will not sail until tomorrow, owing to a delay in loading.

Another armed British steamer arrived here last night when the steamer Devonian came up the harbor with a 4-inch gun mounted aft with two gunners in charge. The steamer brought 51 hostlers and one stowaway.

These schooners arrived at the Boston fish pier today with fares of mackerel: Benjamin Smith 30,000 pounds fresh, Marguerite Haskins 35,000 fresh and 5 barrels of salt, Agnes 20,000 pounds fresh, Victor 20,000 fresh, Mary T. Fallon 4000 fresh and 50 barrels of salt and Cruiser 20,000 pounds of large and medium fresh mackerel. The steamer Ethel Marian also arrived with a fare of mackerel, bringing 2000 pounds of salt codfish for a Gloucester firm and a fleet of Gill netters arrived with an aggregate of 5000 pounds of mixed fish.

The steamer Orion and the schooner Reliance arrived at Gloucester this morning bringing fares of 15,000 and 4000 pounds of mackerel, respectively. The schooner Romance brought 170,000 pounds of salt codfish for a Gloucester firm and a fleet of Gill netters arrived with an aggregate of 5000 pounds of mixed fish.

Another charter has been awarded to the Bath ship Edward Sewall to load coal at Philadelphia for Galveston on private terms.

Fourteen thousand tons of salt were brought here today by the four-masted schooner Samuel W. Hathaway after a 12-days' trip from East Harbor, Turks Island, West Indies. Last July the schooner left Boston for St. John, N. B., where it loaded lumber for the Canary Islands.

The two-masted schooner Marguerite, sunk off Governor's Island Sept. 9, has been sold to the Edward Bryant Company of this city by the Scott Wrecking Company for \$1000. The vessel will be thoroughly overhauled and used in the lime trade between Rockland and Boston.

PORT OF BOSTON

U S torpedo boats Fanning, Pye, Newport; O'Brien, Courtney, Newport; Davis, Bath; Jacob Jones, Prior, Conyngham, Johnson, Newport.

Strs Cretan, Page, Philadelphia; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Elvia Austin, Wentworth, St. John, N. B.; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Tgs Paoli, Oliver, Portland, via Salem; P. O'Riordan, Pruet, Scituate; Tamaqua, Isaakson, Portland, Me.
Stm lghtr Hercules, Garland, Scituate; Reliance, Brooks, Scituate.

Strs Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Calvin Austin, Wentworth, Eastport via Portland; City of Memphis, Borum, Savannah; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today, Strs Rio Colorado, Santos; Sama, Port Antonio; Oscar II, Copenhagen and Kirkwall; Ariel, Cardiff; Tokiwa, China and Japan via San Francisco and Panama Canal; Henry T Scott, Puerto Colombia; Cristobal, Cristobal; Palermo, Mediterranean ports; Mexico, Havana and Nassau.

DALLAS TRACTION CHANGE
DALLAS, Tex.—Charles W. Hobson, president of the Southwest General Electric Company, has obtained a lease on the Oak Cliff street railway lines and will form a new corporation to take over the Dallas traction system, says the News. A settlement of the lighting situation will be effected by the organization of a new company, which will be headed by J. F. Strickland, as a result of negotiations which have just been completed in New York and Boston.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals
Str Esparta, Port Limon, 32,000 stems bananas and 20 boxes oranges.
Str Kershaw, Norfolk, 10 baskets peas, 2 crates beets, 27 baskets beans, 50 barrels sweet potatoes.
Str Ontario, Norfolk, 689 bags peanuts and 37 boxes grape fruit.

Boston Receipts
Today, 4924 bbls 14,960 bxs apples, 199 bbls cranberries, 20 bxs Jamaica oranges, 792 bxs California oranges, 337 bxs grapefruit, 768 bxs lemons, 32,000 stems bananas, 24 cars California deciduous fruit, 94,275 bkts 22,139 carriers grapes, 939 bags peanuts, 40,414 bu potatoes, 2054 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 2125 pkgs, last year 3777 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—New wheat short patents, \$10.10; special short patents, \$10.85; fancy, \$11.50; spring clears in sacks, \$8.40; winter patents, \$9.10; winter clears \$8.25; 8.90; winter straight, \$8.40; 9.65; Kansas patents in sacks, \$9.25; 9.75.
Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, \$1.21; for shipment No. 2 kellow, \$1.20; 1.21.
Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 64½c; No. 2 clipped white 63½c; No. 3 clipped white, 62½c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 63½c; fancy 38 lbs, 63½c; regular 38 lbs, 62½c; regular 36 lbs, 62½c.
Milfeed—Spring bran \$31.50; 32; winter bran, \$32.50; 33; middlings, \$33.00; mixed feed, \$34.50; 35; red dog, \$46; cottonseed meal, \$43.45; linseed meal, \$44; gluten feed, \$39.48; hominy feed, \$44.15; stock feed, \$39.50; oat hulls, \$21; alfalfa meal, \$38.50.
Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, \$5.75; bolted, \$5.70; bag meal, \$2.26; 2.27; cracked corn, \$2.28; 2.30; oatmeal rolled, \$6.45; cut and ground, \$7.00.

Hay—Choice, \$22; No. 1 grade, \$20; No. 2 grade, \$17; 18; No. 3 grade, \$15; 15.50; stock, \$13; 14; alfalfa, \$17; 21.50.
Straw—Oat, \$10; 11.50; rye, \$14.
Beans—Car lots, choice pea \$6.80; 7, red kidneys \$5.60; 7, yellow eyes \$6, Scotch green peas \$4.80, California small white \$6.80; 7, Canadian peas \$3; 3.10, Lima beans 7; 7½c lb.
Onions—Native, \$1.50; 1.75 bu; Connecticut valley per 100-lb bag, \$3; 3.25, Spanish, \$3.75; per 120-lb case.
Potatoes—Maine, \$3.75; 3.90 per 2-bu bag; in bulk at Charlestown \$1.75; 1.85 bu; sweets \$3.25 bbl.
Butter—Northern creamery extras, 36½c; 37c; western firsts, 35; 35½c; western creamery extras, 36; 36½c.
Eggs—Choice henery and nearby, 53; 54c; eastern extras, 48; 49c; western extras, 41; 42c; western prime firsts, 36; 37c; western firsts, 34; 35c; storage extras, 32c; storage firsts, 31; 31½c.

Fruit—Oranges, California, \$4.50; 6 per box; grapefruit, \$3; 3½; grapes, pony baskets, 12; 14c; pineapples, \$2.75; 3.75 per crt; cranberries, \$1.50; 1.75 crt, \$3.50; 5.50 bbl; casaba melons, \$2; 2.50 crt.

Apples—McIntosh Red \$3; 4.50, Wealthy \$2; 3.50, Wolf River \$2.25; 3, Baldwin \$2; 2.50, bu boxes 30c; \$1.25, western box apples \$1.50; 2.25.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50c a pound in 100-bbl lots, and 7.60c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quoted granulated at 7.80c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Boston Receipts
Today, 2030 lbs 100 bxs, 129,400 lbs butter, 615 bxs cheese, 2113 cases eggs, 1915, 2040 lbs 950 bxs 92,731 lbs butter, 268 bxs cheese, 2458 cases eggs.
New York Receipts
Today 6437 pkgs butter, 3296 bxs cheese, 10,507 cases eggs; 1915, 14,258 pkgs butter, 3519 bxs cheese, 11,258 cases eggs.
Other Markets
ST LOUIS, Mo, Oct 31—Egg market weak; cases returned 29½c, cases returned 31c.
CHICAGO, Ill, Oct 31—Butter market steady; extras 35c, extra firsts 34; 34½c, firsts 32½; 33½c, packing stock 27½; 28½c; receipts 8697 packages. Egg market firm; firsts 31½; 32½c; ordinary firsts 29½; 31c; refrigerators 29½; 30½c, dirties 22; 26c, checks 20; 24c; receipts 4928 cases.

GENERAL CARRANZA'S NEPHEW IN TROY
TROY, N. Y.—"Peace will be restored to Mexico when certain troublesome factions are done away with. The better class appreciate what General Carranza has done and will do," said Jesus Carranza, nephew of the Mexican General, and former aid on his staff, who has returned to the Renesae Polytechnic Institute to resume his course in engineering, that was interrupted two years ago by Villa's outbreak.
"Most of these alleged disturbances the people read about are merely manufactured and there is not half as much internal trouble in Mexico as some interests would have people believe."
"The report that the people in Mexico are starving is also garbled. I have been all through Mexico, even in the poorest sections of the north, and I assure you these conditions of starvation do not exist."
Mr. Carranza refuses to discuss the presence of American expeditionary force in Mexico, and to answer questions relative to decisions of the Mexican Commission and the President.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Wednesday:

Orders to officers:
Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Shapley, detached naval station Olongapo, to Brooklyn.
Lieut. Comdr. M. H. Simmons, detached command Milwaukee, to Colorado Nov. 14 as executive officer. Lieut. E. S. Root, detached bureau of navigation, navy department, to duty connection recruiting at Kansas City. Lieut. J. F. Daniels, detached Nevada, to naval academy, Annapolis, Nov. 15. Lieut. A. S. Kibben, detached Birmingham, to Washington as navigator.
Lieut. Urey Conway, detached Duncan, to aid and division radio officer, division 7, Atlantic fleet. Lieut. R. V. Hannan, to connection fitting out Wilkes and duty on board when commissioned. Lieut. W. H. Burtis, detached Birmingham, to Washington. Lieut. C. M. Elder, detached Washington, to home and wait orders. Lieut. O. L. Downes, detached Dale, to Cincinnati. Ensign R. M. Farrar, detached Birmingham, to Washington. Ensign C. W. Flynn, detached Birmingham, to Washington.

Movements of Vessels
Arrived—Aylwin, Balch, Benham, at Norfolk; Arethusa, at Charleston; Caslin, at Washington, N. Y.; Drayton, at Miami, Fla.; at Philadelphia; Jenkins, Melville, at Boston; Marblehead, at Puget Sound; Milwaukee, at Mare Island; Neptune, at Carmen; Sacramento, at Puerto Plata; St. Louis, at Honolulu; Winslow, at New York yard.

Sailed—Birmingham, Newport to sea; Brutus, San Francisco to San Diego; Cassin, McDougal, Rowan, Newport to New York; Conyngham, Jacob Jones, Jupiter, Porter, Tucker, Newport to Boston; Orion, Honolulu to Guam; Pawtuxent, Norfolk to Southern drill grounds; Salem, Sanchez to Puerto Plata; Uncas, Portsmouth to New York.

PANAMA MAIL CHANGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States mails for Panama and South and Central America, via the Canal Zone, hereafter will be handled by United States postal authorities in the zone, instead of by British packet agents, Postmaster-General Burleson has announced.

SILVER FOR MEXICAN TROOPS

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Beginning today Mexican troops will be paid in silver, the exact proportion of silver to be determined by the War Department. The Treasury Department has sent large bags of silver money to states where it is lacking, for the payment of the soldiers.

ROSLINDALE'S BUSINESS CENTER SEES A CHANGE

Roslindale's business center is undergoing radical changes, with three new buildings under construction, the only hotel of the section remodeled, a block of one-story brick stores nearing completion, and a bank opened as a branch of the Hyde Park Trust Company.

The new Municipal building on Washington Street is the most important of the improvements in that section. The foundation is practically completed. The structure is to be of granite, with a limestone finish and topaz brick effect. It will contain the library now in a wooden building in the center of Roslindale Square, and directly across from the site of the new building, a gymnasium, shower baths, and an auditorium seating upward of 500 persons. It is considered probable in official circles that the present building used for a library will be removed and the triangular tract of land, owned by the city, made into a grass plot.

The next important building is to be the new theater and office block at the junction of Washington and South streets, the foundation for which has been under way for more than a year. The third building is the concrete garage on Washington Street just north of the business center.

The bank, located on Belgrade Avenue, opposite the Roslindale railroad station, has been open about a week, and is already patronized by many of the business men. The hotel formerly known as the Roslindale House, long unoccupied, is being remodelled and refurbished and is shortly to be reopened under a new name.

COLUMBIA STARTS BASKETBALL WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. J. Merner, the new coach of the Columbia varsity basketball team, who succeeded H. A. Fisher, has called the first practice for this evening. Manager H. E. Hochette has practically completed his schedule, and the first game will come early in December. Two members of the squad, Captain-elect A. B. Wilber and J. A. Healy, both veterans, will not be able to report regularly until after the football season. Healy is captain of the football team. Other veterans are Latour and Roberts, forwards; Leonard, center, and Littauer, guard.

BAY STATE TROOPS ON THE WAY HOME

EL PASO, Tex.—The Ninth Massachusetts Infantry left Tuesday night for home on three special trains. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commander of Second Massachusetts Infantry brigade, and staff, also left for home.

LAFAYETTE, La.—The first section of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry made a two-hour stop Tuesday at Houston, Tex., where the men marched through the streets. The second and third sections were reported then only a short distance behind the headquarters section.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

On Thursday and Friday

Extraordinary Sale

350 Women's Street & Afternoon

Dresses

At 18.50

regularly 25.00 to 30.00

NO CREDITS — NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS

An exceptionally advantageous purchase of a manufacturer's surplus stock of high class Afternoon and Street Dresses—and about 100 Dresses selected from our own regular stocks—

Comprising many of the season's smartest models in plain tailored, fur trimmed and embroidered effects, in every color and shade now in vogue.

MATERIALS: Georgette Crepe, Satin, Crepe de Chine, fine All Wool Serge, and Wool Jersey.

UMBRELLAS

For Men and Women

Umbrellas of Piece-dye Taffeta or fine quality Cotton; Natural wood or sterling silver trimmed handles; some with cord loops.

Special 1.95

Umbrellas of Taffeta Silk—handles of mission wood or natural wood, also sterling silver trimmed.

Special 2.95

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

At Special Prices

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery—superior quality. Black, White and Colors. pair 95c

Women's Thread Silk Hosiery with lisle tops and soles. Black, White and Colors. pair 69c

500 dozen pairs Women's Medium and light weight Cotton Hosiery. Black or White; also black with unbleached soles.

pair 35c; 6 pairs 1.95

Annual November Sale

100,000 Yards of Silks and Velvets

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

In addition, today,

12,000 Yards of New Washable Shirting Silks

in a choice variety of advance styles and color combinations
1.00 per yard

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 1

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.
Baltimore—S. M. and M. L. Halle of S. Halle's Sons; Avery.
Bangor—H. L. Arnold; 135 Lincoln St.
Birmingham—N. Berry; U. S.
Charlotte, N. C.—J. Walkup; U. S.
Chicago—E. Holland and W. H. Knox of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—G. E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chicago—G. Webster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—James Humphrey of Chicago Cattle House; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Seizer of Boston Store; Essex.
Chicago—R. A. Reynolds of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Shoe Co.; Tour.
Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen of Dan Cohen; Lenox.
Cincinnati—H. C. Kason, O. H. Strucker and H. M. Kendall of Smith, Kason & Co.; Tour.
Cincinnati—Joseph Ginsburg of W. H. Marx Shoe & Mercantile Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—W. Va.—G. F. Leatherbury of Leatherbury Shoe Co.; Tour.
Cleveland—Max Krohnhold; U. S.
Concord, N. C.—J. G. Parks; U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—A. C. Schultz; U. S.
Grand Rapids—A. Herold of Herold, Berth Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—Samuel Krause of Hirsch, Krause Shoe Co.; U. S.
Indianapolis—C. H. Crowder of Crowder, Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Knoville—J. H. Anderson and H. B. Hill of Anderson, Dublin, Varnel & Co.; Essex.
Little Rock—S. A. Norton of Norton, Berger Shoe Co.; U. S.
Lynchburg—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans—L. Kohlman of I. Kohlman & Co.; Essex.
New York—Frank M. Bedell; U. S.
New York—H. and S. Levy; U. S.
New York—Henry Lilly; 59 Lincoln St.
New York—Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Sibley of Morse, Rogers, McElwain Co.; 59 Bedford St.
New York—T. J. Murphy; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Store; 113 Lincoln St.
Omaha—J. W. Pyke of Hayden Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia—S. Levy; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Portelo; U. S.
Savannah—M. Friedman; U. S.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—Abe Tober; Essex.
St. Louis—W. H. Dittman of G. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Avery.
Syracuse—W. J. Hamilton and A. C. Dunbar of Hamilton's; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—Nell Tracey of Davies & Co., Ltd.

Little Falls, N. Y.—Frank Engel of Little Falls Shoe; Essex.

Portsmouth, O.—H. F. Fairtrace of Excel-Quebec, P. Q.—J. Hatch; U. S.

Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, Jones & Co.; U. S.

St. Louis—A. G. McGaghey of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

Toronto, Can.—G. A. Blackford of Blackford Mfg. Co.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 185 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

DEBTS OF NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Greater New York's total indebtedness is \$1,475,572,596, according to a statement issued by the Department of Finance. The total funded debt is \$1,397,517,330, and the total temporary debt is \$78,054,765. Interest on the debt for 1917 will be \$69,744,569, which is an increase over the 1916 interest of \$6,531,358. Of the total debt \$405,092,906 is held by the sinking fund, and the remaining \$1,070,519,689 is held by the public.

50,000 WORD TELEGRAM SENT

MERCEDES, Tex.—A telegram of about 50,000 words is being sent from Llano Grande, Tex., to St. Paul, Minn., giving name and address of every member of the Minnesota Guard on the border, with other information for preparation of a ballot.

TEN PRIESTS OF MEXICO TESTIFY TO TOLERANCE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Mexican commissioners laid before the international joint commission Tuesday a long message which they said had been signed by 10 Roman Catholic priests, resident in Mexico City, who said that official persecution of the church was no longer practiced.

The message concludes as follows: "All of which leads us to confidently hope that within a short period, when the constitutional reorganization of the country will have taken place, we shall all enjoy the blessings of peace and the respect and guarantee of all rights."

The last session of the commission before the national election will be held Thursday or Friday.

AVIATION PATENTS FOR CURTISS COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complete control of the existing types of longitudinal stability devices for pontoons and floats in combination with flying boats, hydro-aeroplanes and seaplanes was obtained by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation in patents granted yesterday, after hearings at the Patent Office.

The patents, it is said, cover all types of combined air and water craft now in operation.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BIG GAINS BY SOME OF THE SPECIALTIES

Zinc Stocks, International Paper, Pittsburgh Coal Prominent in New York—Gulf Common Strong in Boston

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange was narrow and business volume rather small during the early sales today. Price changes at the opening were mixed and unimportant. The market seems to have slumbered down to a waiting affair. Traders presumably prefer to move slowly until after the election next Tuesday. They think that prices are already at a high level and that it is the more conservative policy to keep near shore.

There was little doing in the standard issues. Pittsburgh Coal, Car & Foundry and Crucible Steel were the strong features. Central Leather was weak.

Pond Creek Coal and Island Creek Coal were strong in Boston. Superior & Boston again was in demand.

The tone became decidedly strong toward midday, although trading continued narrow with the specialties mostly in favor. Pittsburgh Coal opened up 1/4 at 44, advanced to 45 and receded a point. The preferred was up 5 points at 115. International Paper opened unchanged at 62 1/2 and advanced nearly 3 points. The preferred moved up 1 1/2 to 107. Crucible opened up 1/4 at 8 1/2 and rose to 9 1/2 before midday.

The zinc stocks were strong. American Zinc opened up 1/4 at 52 1/2 and went to 56. The preferred opened up a point at 82 and advanced to 87. Butte & Superior opened up 1/4 at 66 and rose nearly 3 points further before midday.

Gulf common opened off 1/2 in Boston at 104 1/2 and advanced to 110 before midday. The preferred rose 2 points to 72. Island Creek Coal opened up 1/4 at 57 1/2 and sold up to 60. Pond Creek opened up 1/4 at 19 1/2 and crossed 20.

Further gains were made in the early afternoon. Prices were a little under the best at the beginning of the last hour.

PERE MARQUETTE REORGANIZATION

Reorganization plan for Pere Marquette railroad is issued. It provides for the organization of a new company with a total capitalization of \$105,000,000 compared with \$113,340,129 for the old company, a decrease of \$8,340,129. The plan also contemplates the raising of \$16,000,000 new money for additions and betterments.

There will be issued \$21,976,000 first mortgage 5 per cent series A bonds and \$8,479,000 first mortgage 4 per cent series B bonds. The series A will be applied, \$15,976,000 in exchange for existing securities and \$6,000,000 for sale to a purchase syndicate, composed of J. & W. Seligman & Co., Robert Winthrop & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., which has been formed for the purpose of meeting the estimated cash requirements of the plan. The series B bonds will be applied in exchange for existing securities.

Funded debt of the new company is scaled down to \$26,325,000, against \$81,142,919 for the old company. Interest charges are thereby reduced from \$4,127,340 to \$1,687,760.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Stor Bat 69, General Asphalt com 29 1/2, General Asphalt prd 72 1/2, Lehigh Nav 76 1/2, Lehigh Val Tran 20 1/2, Lehigh Val Tran prd 43 1/2, Lake Superior 26 1/2, Phila Co 41, Phila Co prd 42, Phila Elec 29 1/2, Phila Ray Tr 19 1/2, Phila Tract 80, Union Tract 45 1/2, United Gas Imp 91 1/2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange: Demand sterling 4.75 1/16, cables 4.77 1/16, 60-day bills 4.71 1/16 @ 4.71 1/2, 90 days 4.69 1/4 @ 4.69 1/2. Franc cables 5.83 1/4, checks 5.84 1/4. Reichsmarks cables 70.5-10, checks 70 1/4.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and cooler tonight, Thursday fair; fresh westerly winds.

For southern New England: Fair to night and Thursday; cooler tonight. For northern New England: Fair to night and Thursday, preceded by rain in Maine; cooler in Vermont and northern New Hampshire tonight.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 52.0; 10 a. m. 53.3; 12 noon 53.2; 2 p. m. 55.5

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)
Albany 50; New Orleans 62; Buffalo 44; New York 54; Chicago 42; Philadelphia 52; Cincinnati 40; Pittsburgh 44; Denver 40; Portland, Me. 48; Des Moines 40; Portland, Ore. 46; Jacksonville 62; San Francisco 46; Kansas City 50; St. Louis 48; Nantucket 52; Washington 54

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:17; High water, 3:30; 3:30 a. m.; 3:19 p. m. Length of day, 10:21; Moon sets, 7:57 p. m. LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:08 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex.	147	147 1/2	147	147 1/2
Ajax Rubber	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
Alaska Gold	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Alaska Ju.	7	7	7	7
Allis-Chalm.	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2
Allis-Chalm. pr.	82	83 1/2	82	83 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Am B Sugar	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Am Can.	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2
Am Can pr.	113	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
Am Car Fy.	67 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Am H & L	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am H & L pr.	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
Am Lined.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Am Lined pr.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Loco.	82 1/2	89	82 1/2	89
Am Loco pr.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Am Smelt g.	111 1/2	113 1/2	111 1/2	113 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	65	66 1/2	65	66 1/2
Am Sugar	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
A T & Cabel	65	65	65	65
Am Tel & Tel.	133	133 1/2	133	133 1/2
Am Woolen	51 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2
Am Writ pr.	50 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2
Am Zinc	52 1/2	56	52 1/2	56
Am Zinc pr.	82	87	82	87
Anaconda	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Asso Oil	67	67	67	67
Atchison	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
At Gulf	104 1/2	110	104 1/2	110
At Gulf pr.	70 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2
Bald Loco.	84	87	84	87
Barrett Co.	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Batoplas	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Bald Loco pr.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	88
B & Ohio pr.	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	76
Beth Steel	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
BF Goodrich	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73
Brook R T	83 1/2	86 1/2	83 1/2	86 1/2
Brums Term.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Burns Bros.	81 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2
Butte & Sup.	66	69 1/2	66	69 1/2
Cal Petrol	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cal Pacific	172 1/2	173	172 1/2	173
Cl Leather	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Chan Motor	104	104	104	104
Ches & Ohio	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Com & St Paul	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Chi R & P	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Chi & Alt.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Chi & West.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Chi & West pr.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Chi & NW pr.	175	175	175	175
Chile Cop.	22 1/2	23	22 1/2	23
Chino Cop.	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
CCC & St L.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Col Fuel	53	54 1/2	53	54 1/2
Col Gas & El.	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Con Tab & R.	47	47	47	47
Con Can	102	102	102	102
Con Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Con Gas Bat Rts	134	134	134	134
Con Prod pr.	19	20 1/2	19	20 1/2
Con Prod pr.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Cruc Steel	80 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	85 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Cuban CS pr.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Del & Lac.	235 1/2	237	235 1/2	237
Denver pr.	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Driggs-Son	85	85	85	85
Elst Bat	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Elst pr.	37 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2
Erle	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Erle & S pr.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ga. Wil & W.	45	45	45	45
Gen Chem.	329	329	329	329
Gen Electric	181	182 1/2	181	182 1/2
G Motors pr.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Granby Min.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gt Nor pr.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Green Can	52	52	52	52
Gulf States	95	95	95	95
Ill Central	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Inspiration	96 1/2	97	96 1/2	97
Int Ag Corp.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Int Ag Corp pr.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Int Con Cor.	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
Int C Cor pr.	75	75	75	75
Int Mer Mar.	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
I Mer Mar pr.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
In Nickel C.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Iowa Cent	74	74	74	74
In Paper	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
In Paper pr.	107	107	107	107
J Case pr.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Kan City St.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kelley Tiro	99	99	99	99
Kenne Cop.	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Kings Co El.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Lack Steel	87	89 1/2	87	89 1/2
LE & W	25	25	25	25
LE & W pr.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Lee R & T Co.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Lehigh Val.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Louis & N.	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Mackay Cos.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Mackay pr.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Max Motor	85	86	85	86
Maxwell pr.	86	86	86	86
May Co.	69	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
May pr.	106	106	106	106
Mex Petrol	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	110
*Miami	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
M & S L	74	74	74	74
M & S L New	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Mo & K T	74	74	74	74
Mo Pacific	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Mo Pac pr.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Mo Pac wip.	57	57	57	57
Nat C & S	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Nat Enamel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Nat Lead	68	69 1/2	68	69 1/2
Nevada Con.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure . . .	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Ahmeek . . .	106	107	106	107
Alaska . . .	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Algomah . . .	1	1	1	1
Amoskeag . . .	77	77	76 1/2	76 1/2
Amoskeg pf . .	98	98	98	98
Am Pneu . . .	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Ag Ch . . .	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Am Ag Ch pf . .	102	102	101 1/2	102
Am Sugar . . .	120	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Am Sugar pf . .	121	121	121	121
Am Tel . . .	133	133 1/2	132 1/2	133
Am Woolen . . .	51 1/2	53	51 1/2	53
Am Wool pf . .	98	98	98	98
Am Zinc . . .	52	55 1/2	52	55
Am Zinc pf . .	82	86 1/2	82	85 1/2
Anaconda . . .	95	95 1/2	95	95
Ariz Com . . .	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Atl Gulf & W.I.	104 1/2	110	104 1/2	107
Atl Gulf pf . .	70	72 1/2	70	72 1/2
Bost Eleva . .	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	83
Boston & Ma . .	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Butte & Bala . .	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
Butte & Sup . .	66	69 1/2	66	67 1/2
Cal & Ariz . .	78 1/2	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
Cal & Hecla . .	580	580	580	580
Chic June pf . .	105	105	105	105
Chino . . .	61	62 1/2	61	62
Cop Range . .	71	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
Cuban Cem . .	23	23	23	23
East Butte . .	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	155 1/2
Edison Elec . .	232 1/2	232 1/2	230	230
Fitchburg pf . .	76	77	76	77
Franklin . . .	9	9	9	9
Gar Ry & E . .	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Granby . . .	90	90	90	90
Green Can . .	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Hancock . . .	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Isl Cr Coal . .	57 1/2	60	57 1/2	58 1/2
Isl Creek pf . .	93	93	92 1/2	93
Iale Royale . .	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Keeweenaw . .	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake Copper . .	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Maine Cent . .	100	100	100	100
Mason Val . . .	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	7
Mass . . .	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mass Elec pf . .	33	33 1/2	33	33
Mass Gas . . .	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Mass Gas pf . .	82	82	82	82
Mayflower . .	3	3	3	3
Merg'thaler . .	163	163	163	163
Michigan . . .	4	4	4	4
Mohawk . . .	95	96	95	96
Nevada Con . .	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N Arcadian . .	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
New Eng Tel . .	128 1/2	129	128 1/2	129
Nipe Bay Co . .	158	159	158	159
North Butte . .	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
No Sco Steel . .	140	142	140	142
N Y N I & H . .	60	60	60	60 1/2
O Colony Mi . .	2	2	2	2
Old Dom . . .	72	72 1/2	72	72 1/2
Osceola . . .	91	91	91	91
Pond Cr Coal . .	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pullman . . .	167	167	167	167
PuntaSugar . .	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Quincy . . .	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Ray Con . . .	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Santa Fe . . .	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Shannon . . .	9	9	9	9
St Marys . . .	90	90	90	90
Sup & B . . .	8	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Swift & Co . .	152	154	152	154
Swift Cr wi . .	13	13 1/2	12 1/2	13
Tamarack . . .	43 1/2	43 1/2	42	43 1/2
Torrington . .	64	67	64	66 1/2
Trinity . . .	7	7	7	7
Tuolumne . . .	67 1/2	68	67	68
United Fruit . .	162 1/2	164	162 1/2	163
U Shoe Ma pf . .	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
U Shoe M pf . .	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
US Smet pf . .	71	72 1/2	70 1/2	72
US Smet pf . .	51	51	51	51
US Steel . . .	119	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2
Utah-Apex . . .	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Utah-Cons . . .	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Utah Copper . .	105	106	105	106
Utah Metal . .	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2
Ventura . . .	10 1/2	11 1/2	10	11
Victoria . . .	6	6 1/2	6	6
West End . . .	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
West End pf . .	75	75	75	75
West Union . .	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
W H McEl . . .	100	100	100	100
Winona . . .	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	5
Wolverine . .	45	45	45	45

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LONDON'S FLOATING FUNDS
SLIGHTLY LESS PLENTIFUL

Brisk Demand at Times Brings About Certain Amount of Stringency—Contraction in Call for Treasury Bills and Applications for War Loans Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—During the seven days ending Oct. 14, floating money has become less plentiful and on occasions the demand for overnight and weekly accommodation has been brisk, even to the point of creating a certain amount of stringency. Two or three factors have contributed to the situation. First it is to be noted that three months ago, namely on July 13, the Bank of England raised its discount rate from 5 to 6 per cent and in anticipation of this action the application for the three months' treasury bills had contracted to a negligible quantity, so that for two or three days in the past week the market has been deprived of the flow usually coming from the maturing 90-day paper. In the second place there has been a steady flow of applications to the new French loan and the new 6 per cent exchequer bonds have also been liberally applied for, so that the market has not lacked employment for its liquid funds.

The usual midweek statement of the Bank of England shows a further welcome addition to the bullion stock, the increase being no less than £1,065,000, and as there was a contraction in the note circulation of over £200,000, there is a substantial rise in the bank's reserve. The ratio of reserve to liabilities is up nearly 1½ per cent to 22.67 per cent. Public deposits advanced by £3,000,000, while other securities were reduced by £6,394,000. Other deposits which now stand at £109,361,000 have lost £8,000,000 during the week.

The financing of the Treasury's outgoings during the week ended Oct. 7, which is to date of the last available Treasury statement, has not proved so much of a problem as in preceding weeks. The revenue produced just over £8,000,000, of which £3,120,000 was contributed by the excess profits tax. The expenditure amounted to £34,118,000 which was well below the total for the two preceding weeks. The shortage was as usual covered by various borrowings, the most important of which was the new exchequer bond issues, no less than £20,621,000 being placed since the prospectus first appeared. That this form of paper has transferred market affec-

tions from its own time favorite Treasury bill is abundantly evident, since for the first time in many months the aggregate amount of outstanding treasuries has been reduced rather than increased, although the total reduction is only small. Market opinion does not doubt, however, but that the new exchequer bills will largely replace the treasuries, and that a substantial diminution of the total outstanding will shortly become apparent. The creation of "other" debt brought in £3,348,000, and war expenditure and war savings certificates produced £2,009,000. The old five per cent exchequer bonds yielded £239,000 and a small sum—£20,000—was taken from the cash balances.

In the silver market on Monday there was a further drop from the Saturday's quotation of 32½d. per ounce to 32¼d., but the price subsequently recovered to 32½d. Market indications point to the existence of underlying strength and to an ability to absorb somewhat more than the present production.

In the exchange market there has not been much activity and with one or two exceptions quotations are mostly unchanged. Holland at 11.64 is slightly lower, and the Madrid rate has receded to 23.61½. The Scandinavian rate is somewhat better at 16.84½, but the ruble is a trifle cheaper at 152. The Swiss rate is back to 25.15.

The stock exchange continues to eke out a more or less monotonous existence. War loan stocks have fluctuated a good deal and latterly in a favorable direction, as the result of Mr. McKenna's statement in the Commons foreshadowing a fresh war loan when the propitious moment arrives. The fact that the conversion rights of the 4½ per cent stock have not been altered has contributed to the strength of the existing loan stocks. The weakness shown by consols is not considered surprising in view of the fact that the yield of the stock at its present price is well below that of other Government issues offering equally good security. Business in the mining share section has been restricted as has also been the case in the rubber share market, but the tone has been satisfactory on the whole.

COSDEN OIL & GAS

Cosden Oil & Gas has brought in a well flowing 2000 barrels daily on the Hill property in the Cushing field. It is estimated that during the last three months Cosden Oil & Gas has brought in new production of about 10,000 barrels daily.

A Seasoned Public
Utility InvestmentFIRST PREFERRED 6%
CUMULATIVE STOCK
of theUnited Light &
Railways Company

This stock has paid regular dividends since the incorporation of the Company in 1910 and always earned these about twice over.

The increase in the Company's size, the important improvements and extensions to its properties, and the diversified service and territory must eventually be reflected in the market for this issue.

Yielding almost 8% at present prices, we consider this stock an attractive purchase.

Booklet and earnings upon request.

Lamarche & Coady

14 Wall Street New York

Guaranteed
Electric Light and
Power Bond

We offer the Des Moines & Central Iowa Electric Co. 6% bonds, which are guaranteed, principal, interest and sinking fund, by the Illinois Traction Co.

The net earnings of the properties covered are more than two and one-quarter times all bond interest. In addition to this large margin of safety the guaranteeing Company for the year ended June 30, 1916, had a surplus available for guarantees of over \$1,440,000, or more than eighteen times the annual interest of these bonds.

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BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, months ago and year ago:

		Increase over	
	Mo	Yr	
10 Highest gr rails	94.25	97	61 2.14
10 Second grade rails	90.32	97	1.23 1.98
10 Public utility bds	96.35	12	44 2.16
10 Industrial bonds	99.06	98	22 2.19
Combined aver.	96.15	92	63 2.37

*Decrease.

KANSAS NATURAL GAS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Stockholders Protective Committee of Kansas Natural Gas Company sent notices to stockholders that it has entered into contract with Henry L. Doherty & Co. of New York, providing that the latter will purchase all the \$6,000,000 stock of Kansas Natural Gas Company at \$40 a share for shares of \$50 par value, and assume the expenses incurred by stockholders' committee. Contract, however, is subject to securing a minimum of 40,000 shares.

PEERLESS TRUCK & MOTOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Peerless Truck & Motor Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30: Net profits of \$1,932,259, which is at the rate of 25 per cent on the stock. Gross sales were \$10,149,000. Current assets \$7,713,700 and current liabilities \$1,787,600.

GILES COTTON REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Giles report estimates amount of cotton picked, up to Oct. 25 was 85 per cent, compared with 75 per cent last year, 65 per cent in 1914 and 67 per cent in 1913.

PHILADELPHIA CLEARINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Establishing a record heretofore unequalled, Philadelphia bank clearings for October reached \$1,553,055,564, beating September figures, which up to that time were the largest ever reported by \$175,314,441.

STANDARD SANITARY COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company will increase its capital by \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The common will be enlarged by \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000 and the preferred by \$4,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Bethlehem Steel Company has awarded a \$1,000,000 contract to the Dravo Contracting Company for erection of four blast furnaces, open-hearth plant, blooming, stabilizing and plate mills at Sparrows Point, Md., for the Maryland Steel Company.

EXPORTS FROM GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Tex.—Exports of cotton from this port in October were 313,000 bales, of which 204,000 bales went to Great Britain. Clearances of wheat were 1,300,000 bushels.

\$300,000,000

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

5½% SECURED LOAN GOLD NOTES

Dated November 1, 1916

Interest payable May 1 and November 1

\$150,000,000 Three-Year Notes due November 1, 1919
\$150,000,000 Five-Year Notes due November 1, 1921

DIRECT OBLIGATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., or, at the option of the holder, in London in sterling at the fixed rate of \$4.86½ to the pound.

Principal and interest payable without deduction for any British taxes, present or future.

Coupon Notes of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000

Redeemable at the option of the Government, in whole or in part, on thirty (30) days notice, as follows:

	From November 1, 1916 to October 31, 1917 inclusive	Three-Year Notes	Five-Year Notes
"	" 1, 1917	103 and interest	105 and interest
"	" 1, 1918	102 and interest	104 and interest
"	" 1, 1919	101 and interest	103 and interest
"	" 1, 1920		102 and interest
"	" 1, 1921		101 and interest

To be secured by pledge with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, under a pledge agreement executed by the Government, of securities approved by J. P. Morgan & Co., of an aggregate value of not less than \$360,000,000, calculated on the basis of then prevailing market prices, sterling securities being valued in dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange, viz:

- Group I. Stocks, bonds and / other securities of American corporations (including the Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of the Government of the Dominion of Canada the Colony of Newfoundland, and / or provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and / or Canadian municipalities: Aggregate value not less than \$180,000,000
- (Of the foregoing there will be somewhat over \$100,000,000 in aggregate value of securities of corporations of the United States and of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)
- Group II. Bonds and / or other obligations (either as maker or guarantor) of any or all of the several following Governments, to wit: Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Egypt, and India, and / or approximately \$25,000,000 value in bonds or other obligations of dividend-paying British railway companies: Aggregate value not less than \$180,000,000
- Total \$360,000,000

Pending the arrival and deposit of definitive securities as above, the Government is to deposit temporarily with the Trust Company either approved New York Stock Exchange collateral or cash.

If the pledged securities depreciate in value, the Government is to deposit additional securities to maintain the 20% margin. The Government is to reserve the right from time to time to sell for cash any of the pledged securities, the proceeds of sale to be applied to the retirement of notes by purchase or by redemption by lot.

Upon the retirement of the three-year notes, a proportionate amount of the collateral may be withdrawn approximately ratably from each class.

The Government also from time to time may make substitutions of securities, but such substitutions are not to vary the then relative amounts in value of the groups. All substitutions, withdrawals and valuations of securities are to be approved by J. P. Morgan & Co.

This offering is made subject to the approval by our Counsel of necessary formalities.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE NOTES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AS FOLLOWS:

The Three Year Notes at 99¼ and interest, yielding over 5.75 per cent.

The Five-Year Notes at 98½ and interest, yielding about 5.85 per cent.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., October 31, 1916, and will be closed at 10 o'clock, A. M., November 8, 1916, or earlier, in their discretion.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY AND ALL APPLICATIONS, AND ALSO, IN ANY EVENT, TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

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New York, October 30, 1916.

ANOTHER EXTRA
DIVIDEND FOR
STEEL COMMON

Net Earnings for Third Quarter
Are Well Above the Highest
Previous Record—Policy Is
Conservative One

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Steel Corporation reports a new high record of total earnings for the third quarter of the calendar year at \$85,817,067, exceeding the previous best statement, that of the preceding quarter by \$4,691,019.

Net income of \$75,202,408 surpassed the previous record by \$3,822,186 and the balance of surplus for the quarter, amounting to \$51,859,450, represents an increase of \$3,894,915.

The extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stocks, inaugurated at the last quarter, was again declared, with the usual regular dividends of 1½ and 1¼ per cent on the preferred and common respectively.

Although considerably below the more extravagant estimates made recently, the quarter's earnings show a steady monthly gain. July earnings, after payment of the usual interest charges, were \$25,650,006, those of August \$29,746,903, and for September the aggregate was \$30,420,158.

For the first nine months earnings available for the common dividend equal almost 32 per cent, as compared with 4.13 per cent in the corresponding period of 1915. At the end of the third quarter of 1914, after payment of only one half of 1 per cent on the common stock, the corporation reported a surplus of less than \$90,000, this being followed at the end of the year by a suspension of the common dividend and a deficit of \$5,606,283 after payment of the preferred dividend.

In trade circles it is predicted that earnings for the final quarter will again exceed all records, possibly aggregating \$100,000,000. In common with other similar industrial companies, the Steel Corporation is now receiving unprecedented prices for its fabricated products.

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT
Manufacturers' Light & Heat Com-
pany and affiliated companies report
for the nine months ended Sept. 30
last:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	\$5,276,149	\$4,555,542
Net earnings	2,242,633	1,926,235
Total income	2,282,389	1,969,412
Surplus after div.	841,861	517,364

PHILADELPHIA BONDS
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two issues of 4 per cent city bonds, aggregating \$10,000,000, were awarded to Drexel & Co., Brown Bros. & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., jointly, at 103.61 for the entire amount.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEBRASKA HAS CLEAR LEAD IN M. V. CONFERENCE

Meets Ames at Lincoln This Saturday in What Promises to Be Big Game of Football Championship Series

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE				
School	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Nebraska	2	0	0	1.000
Missouri	1	0	1	1.000
Ames	1	0	1	1.000
Iowa	1	1	0	.500
Kansas	0	1	1	.500
Kansas U.	0	1	1	.500
Washington	0	2	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The last week was one of little change in the race for the football championship of the Missouri Valley Conference. Only one game was played which might have caused a change in the teams' standings, and it resulted in neither team winning, so the schools rank as before. The only conference game of the week was the contest at Lawrence between Kansas University and the Kansas State Agricultural College. The result was a 0 to 0 tie. It had been expected that the Aggies would win this game. Their failure to do so is thought to indicate two things. First, that the K. S. A. C. eleven has been a little overestimated. Second, that Kansas University's team is developing rapidly. The ball was in K. S. A. C. territory most of the time, and several times K. U. fumbles and misplays prevented what seemed sure to be a Kansas University victory. Last year K. U. defeated the K. S. A. C. team 19 to 7. This season is the first in four years which has failed to bring a K. U. victory.

The next game on the Kansas University schedule is against the Washington College eleven, a non-conference team, which is conceded a very poor chance of winning the contest. The Kansas Aggies this week-end will meet Missouri on the K. S. A. C. field, and this game is expected to show pretty clearly just what are Missouri's chances of finishing high in the final conference standing. The 1915 K. S. A. C.-Missouri game resulted in a 0 to 0 tie. Just now Missouri is decidedly the favorite of most critics.

The Missouri team last week journeyed to Norman and defeated the Oklahoma University team by a score of 23 to 14. The Missouri attack was a varied one. Straight football, forward passes, and one successful kick from placement entered into the scoring. Oklahoma's touchdowns came on forward-pass formations.

The conference leaders, Nebraska University's eleven, won an easy 21 to 0 victory over the Nebraska Wesleyan team at Lincoln, using many substitutes. This week will come the really important game for Nebraska when Ames is met at Lincoln. Should Nebraska defeat Ames in this game, it is regarded as practically certain that Nebraska will be declared the Missouri Valley Conference champion for another year. Ames is thought to have a bare fighting chance to win from Nebraska. The Ames eleven did not play last week, devoting a period of two weeks to preparation for the all-important Nebraska struggle.

Washington University of St. Louis, which seems perfectly secure in its possession of last place in the valley football race, won its game last week, defeating the Missouri School of Mines eleven by a bare 7 to 6 margin.

Drake University of Des Moines played Northwestern University of the Western Conference at Evanston and lost by the rather lopsided score of 40 to 6. Missouri Valley coaches said before the game that unless Drake held the Northwestern eleven to a margin of three touchdowns Drake could not be regarded as dangerous to any M. V. C. team, so the schools which have Drake on their schedules are not concerned about the probable result. This week Drake plays a small college, Grinnell, at Des Moines. Later Missouri and Ames are to be met.

Washington University this week plays Michigan University at Ann Arbor. There are few experts in the Missouri Valley who do not predict a defeat for the St. Louis eleven by a score of at least 50 points.

WHERRY AND COMP RACES ON CHARLES

Two races will be rowed by Harvard oarsmen this afternoon on the Charles River over the half mile course up stream two curves above the Anderson Bridge. The comp race is scheduled to start at 4:25 o'clock and the wherry race at 4:40 o'clock. The races will be started promptly. The races will begin at the lower end of the stretch unless a strong head wind makes it advisable to row down stream. P. S. Howe Jr., '17, will act as referee. All members of the university are eligible to compete in the races.

NEBRASKA DECLINES OFFER LINCOLN, Neb.—The University of Nebraska will not accept any offer to play a post-season football game with an eastern or any other team, according to a statement made by Athletic Director Reed Tuesday in refusing a proposal of W. E. Haggood, business manager of the Boston National League Baseball Club, that Nebraska play Tufts, Brown or Dartmouth in Boston on Dec. 2. Reed said Missouri Valley Football Conference rules forbade games on other than college fields.

YALE SQUAD IN LONG SCRIMMAGE SHOWS POORLY

Fumbling and Mistaken Signals Mark Listless Practice — Waite Ready for Work Again

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale varsity football players had a long scrimmage against the third team Tuesday, and the playing was listless with much fumbling and mistaking of signals. The varsity scored only once in 30 minutes, when Neville crossed the line after a 40-yard run by Carey and brought the ball to the third team's 15-yard line. The varsity line was slow, especially at the center, where Rosner, who was in Galt's place at right guard, Hutchinson and Black allowed the third team backs to break through center several times.

The tackling of the varsity showed improvement, but the interference was weak and incomplete. Neville, who was substituted for Le Gore, was the only back who was able to gain ground consistently. He was later sent to the second team and scored a touchdown for them, playing against the third team.

Galt was absent from practice, and Le Gore did not take part in the scrimmage, but went back to the bench after the varsity finished the 20-minute signal drill which preceded the scrimmage. Waite reported for practice. He may play against Colgate next Saturday.

Braden replaced Jacques at fullback, the latter being given a complete rest. The varsity lineup was: Gates, l.e.; Taft, l.t.; Black, l.g.; Hutchinson, c.; Rosner, r.g.; Baldrige, r.t.; Comerford, r.e.; Smith, q.b.; Neville, l.h.b.; Carey, r.h.b.; Braden, f.b. Yale has decided to build 10,000 additional seats to equal the large demand for tickets, which made the seating capacity now more than 70,000.

ENGLISH HIGH TO MEET MECHANICS THIS AFTERNOON

Mechanic Arts High School and the Boston English High School are scheduled to meet this afternoon at Fenway Park in a football game that is certain to be of interest to followers of the schoolboy game. The contest is the first in the race for the championship of the Boston High School League, and while the English High School boys are strong favorites to win, Mechanic Arts is expected to put up a good game.

The rule at Mechanic Arts that allows the football candidates but one hour of practice a day is being strongly felt, and the team is greatly handicapped by lack of practice and experience. The scrimmages are not long enough to give the boys competitive knowledge, and with the strong team that Coach D. J. O'Flaherty has brought out to represent English High School there is little chance of Mechanic Arts winning this afternoon.

In the contest between these schools last year English High School won by a score of 20 to 7, and the Blue and Blue players expect to better this mark by holding their opponents to no score. Coach O'Flaherty has been drilling his boys hard of late on defensive tactics, and English High School can present a line that Mechanic Arts has little chance of breaking through. Then, too, English High School has greatly improved in offensive plays and should be able to score easily.

WEST POINT TEAM HAS HARD DRILL

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point football squad resumed heavy work on the gridiron Tuesday. Tackling and punting occupied the attention of Coach Daly and his assistants in the early part of the practice and for an hour the ends, backs and rush line men were sent up and down the field. During the scrimmage work the varsity showed speed, but lapsed into raggedness on several occasions.

Place and Vidal were the principal ball carriers. The latter with Cole and Timberlake held a punting duel. House and Shrader, who are making such a try for the end positions, were in the lineup, and Holmes was in for Meacham at guard. The new formations and plays designed for the Notre Dame game on Saturday got a thorough tryout.

COLGATE WORKS FOR YALE GAME

HAMILTON, N. Y.—The Colgate varsity football squad had its first scrimmage of the week Tuesday afternoon, when the varsity faced the scrubs for 20 minutes. Coach L. H. Bankart is hard at work getting his team into shape for the Yale game Saturday. The results of the Springfield game last Saturday were far from satisfactory.

Colgate showed lack of ability in intercepting forward passes, a point which is now being drilled into the squad to strengthen them in that respect. The ends continued to be weak, and they were all receiving more attention. Hubbell and Spencer are both out, which leaves a big hole in the present lineup.

HARVARD MEETS ANDOVER The Harvard varsity soccer team is scheduled to play Phillips Andover Academy at Soldiers Field this afternoon.

HARVARD COACH PROMOTES FLYNN TO FIRST SQUAD

Another hard secret practice is scheduled for the Harvard varsity football players on Soldiers Field this afternoon. The men will be given some scrimmaging in addition to individual coaching and signal drill. After the rest given the team Monday, practically the whole squad reported for practice Tuesday afternoon. The practice was preceded by the usual blackboard talk in the Locker Building and then the teams spent some time at kicking the ball and in running through signals.

Ralph Horween '18 was not in uniform, and G. C. Caner '17 was also absent. Both of these men will be ready to resume play in a few days. Captain Dammun and W. F. Robinson '18 were also excused from reporting. Although Virginia was beaten by Yale with a large score early in the season, the coaches are not expecting an easy game on Saturday and some time is being given to preparation for this week. After the lighter preliminary work of signals, teams A and B lined up against each other for nearly an hour's hard work.

G. D. Flynn '19 was taken up from the second team to the varsity squad Tuesday. Flynn has been playing tackle on the second team all season and his unusual work there has caused his promotion. Although Flynn has been at tackle, it is intended to try him out at center, as he is better adapted to that position. The lineup of Team A follows:

Harte, l.e.; Sweetser, l.t.; Snow, l.g.; Harris, c.; Clark, r.g.; Wheeler, r.t.; C. A. Colledge, r.e.; Murray, q.; Thacher, l.h.b.; Hitchcock, r.h.b.; Casey, f.b.

DARTMOUTH HAS LONG LECTURE ON PRINCETON GAME

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth football players made their first appearance here Tuesday since the defeat by Princeton Saturday. A long lecture on the faults and failures of the game was given by the coaches. All of the men are in first-class condition with the exception of Emery at right end and Thielacher at right halfback. William Randall, the Dartmouth scout, has arrived and will help bring the football team into first-class condition for the Syracuse game Saturday at Springfield.

The rest of the week will be sent in a hard drive to bring a few extra substitutes into varsity condition. The afternoon was given over to a long signal drill, going down under kicks.

BROWN VARSITY HAS SCRIMMAGE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fifteen minutes' scrimmaging, followed by a hard signal practice of about an hour, marked Tuesday's workout of the Brown varsity football squad, the first hard practice since the Rutgers game. All four coaches were present, and the 42 men who reported were given a valuable session. Captain Farnum did not get into the scrimmage. Farnum, Annan and Murphy showed up strongly. Farnum established his powerful line plunges, and Annan scored team A's touchdown, the only one of the day, with a run of 10 yards, around left end. Weeks was in uniform.

LIGHT WORKOUT FOR MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—For the second time in as many days Coach F. H. Yost let his University of Michigan football men off with but a light workout Tuesday. With nothing to trouble about from Washington University Saturday the coaches are not taking chances for the two remaining big games with Cornell and Pennsylvania. Only about half of the team appeared for practice. Of those out, Morris Dunne put a major portion of the afternoon into drop kicks. Toward the close of his practice he was sending them over from the 40-yard mark with remarkable regularity.

YALE GIVES OUT DATES FOR FIVE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity basketball schedule has been announced as follows: Jan. 9—Dartmouth at New Haven; 13—Cornell at New Haven; 19—Columbia at New York; 23—Princeton at Princeton; Feb. 6—Princeton at New Haven; 12—Pennsylvania at New Haven; 17—Yale at Princeton; 21—open; 27—Columbia at New Haven.

March 3—Cornell at Ithaca; 6—Wesleyan at New Haven; 10—Dartmouth at Hanover; 14—Princeton at New Haven. A western trip during the December holidays is being planned, the details of which will be announced later.

SYRACUSE STARS ARE IMPROVING

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Five Syracuse University football regulars who are now out will probably get into Saturday's game with Dartmouth at Springfield. White, Schlachter, Newburg, Dumore and Wright were given only the lightest workouts Tuesday in the scrimmage against the reserves.

Coach William Hollenback sent the remainder of the men against the scrubs, spending much time developing the secondary defense, which showed up poorly in Saturday's game with Michigan. The varsity had little trouble crossing the line several times.

PRINCETON GETS LONG PRACTICE

PRINCETON, N. J.—A hard workout was given the members of the Princeton varsity football squad Tuesday and it was almost dark when Coach J. H. Rush called a halt to the practice and sent the players in. For nearly three hours the varsity players were sent through a long practice, which included dummy scrimmage, signal practice and then scrimmage. Four teams were used in the hard workout, and practically every candidate had an opportunity to show his worth at some time during the practice. Ames was not out on the field and Eddy, although he was out on the field, was not allowed to take any part in active work. Captain Hogg was also given a rest.

HOBLITZEL TO COACH COLBY

PORTLAND, Me.—R. C. Hoblitzell, first baseman of the Boston Red Sox, was in this city Tuesday on his way to Waterville to assist Coach R. A. Greene in fitting the Colby eleven for its future games, especially in the drop-kicking, his specialty when he was at Marietta and University of Pittsburgh.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL RESULTS OCT. 14

Hull Defeats Leeds in the Most Interesting Match Played on That Date, 13 Points to 8

LONDON, England.—The most interesting of the football matches played on Oct. 14 under the rules of the Northern Rugby Union, was the encounter between the two leading clubs of the league, Hull and Leeds, on the ground of the former. The home club won by the narrow margin of 13 points to 8, and thereby take the leading position. The visitors established a lead of 8 points to 0 before half-time, but later were compelled to play without Harkness, one of their forwards. The side deteriorated considerably after this, but Hull kept up the struggle and succeeded in wiping off their arrears before three-quarter time. Eventually by dashing tactics and superiority in the pack, Hull secured the lead and won as stated.

Widnes, of course, on paper, share the leading position with the Hull club in virtue of their percentage, but have only played three games. By a margin of 5 points to 0 they defeated Huddersfield on Saturday. Playing at home, Leeds won their match with Wigan by 4 points to 0, a feat they have not accomplished for a period of eight years. A last minute victory was gained by Broughton Rangers over St. Helen's on the latter's ground by 9 points to 8. One of the most interesting of results, in the light of past football history was Bramley's win by 7 points to 0 at Hunslet. After several seasons' uphill work Bramley have now got together a capable team, which proved superior to the once invincible Hunslet organization. A close match at Swinton, where Salford were the visitors, decided in the first few minutes of the game. Salford established a lead of 6 goals and a try which was never wiped out by Swinton. The latter landed a penalty goal, but were beaten by 5 points to 2.

A somewhat heavy reverse was experienced by Runcorn in entertaining Warrington. The home club were trying several juniors and apparently made a good show in losing by no more than 18 points to 5. An indication of the effect of present conditions upon football teams is found in the result of the Huddersfield encounter with Hull Kingston Rovers. Playing at home, the former, up to quite recently the foremost club in the union, were again beaten by 17 points to 2. The former leaders now figure at the bottom of the table, but their difficulties in the matter of team raising are fully appreciated by every thinking follower of the game. Bradford gained their first win on Saturday in facing Halifax. The Bradford forwards were very keen and had a good deal to do with the scoring of 8 points to 0. A small score was recorded in the York-Batley match. After holding their own against great handicap through the first half, Batley, the visitors, just secured the victory by 3 points to 0. A moderate match at Rochdale was won by Wakefield Trinity by 8-0, and on the exposed ground of the Dewsbury club, a game which consisted mostly of scrimmages ended in favor of the home club by 11 points to 7. Brighouse providing the opposition. E. Batten, formerly associated with Hunslet and Hull, played for Dewsbury.

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MIDDLEBURY HAS LONG WORKOUTS

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Coach E. N. Holmes of Middlebury College was pleased with the fine interference his team displayed in Saturday's football game with Rensselaer P. I. This week a great deal of time is being devoted to breaking up forward passes, which was the weakest part of Middlebury's game against the New York players. The squad will get hard workouts every day in anticipation of a hard game with Norwich. Capt. F. P. Lag will not be able to play against Norwich.

NORTHERN RUGBY UNION results up to and including Saturday, Oct. 14.

	P	W	L
Hull	6	6	0
Widnes	3	3	0
Leeds	7	6	1
Batley	7	5	2
Leigh	7	5	2
Barrow	3	2	1
Salford	6	4	2
Warrington	6	4	2
Bramley	7	4	3
Halifax	5	5	0
Swinton	5	3	2
Hull K. R.	6	3	3
Wakefield	7	3	4
Dewsbury	6	4	2
Doncaster	6	3	3
S. H's. R.	5	2	3
Broughton	6	2	4
Hunslet	7	2	5
Bradford N.	5	5	0
Roch. H.	5	1	4
York	6	1	5
Brig. R.	4	0	4
Huddersfield	6	0	6
Oldham	6	0	6
Runcorn	3	0	3
St. Helens	3	0	3

CORNELL AFTER BIG FUND FOR BASEBALL FIELD

Committee of Seven Graduates Is Appointed to Raise \$150,000 by June Next

ITHACA, N. Y.—With a view to having suitable baseball accommodations on Alumni Field, a committee of seven Cornell University graduates has been appointed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds by June, 1917, in order that the work may be completed before the semi-centennial in 1918. The men who compose this committee are: G. W. Bacon '92, H. W. Sackett '75, R. H. Treman '78, C. H. Black '88, W. W. Rowley '88, Willard Straight '01, and Paul Schoellkopf '06. The amount to be raised is \$150,000.

In addition to a grandstand which will seat 6500 persons, and which with the necessary grading and fencing will cost \$66,000, it is proposed to erect an administration hall, where offices for all the athletic interests of the university will be centered, at a cost of \$50,000, and a covered running board track 15 feet in width and with 10 laps to the mile at an approximate cost of \$7000. Work is to be begun on these improvements in June next and on their completion the athletic equipment of the university will be practically complete.

In the Administration Hall it is proposed to have the quarters for training tables and for entertaining visiting athletic teams, as well as facilities for winter training for members of the crew and quarters for the coaches and caretakers of the various teams in all field sports. The covered running track is to be built just outside of and adjoining the baseball field.

On the completion of this field Percy Field will be abandoned as a baseball field and put to other college uses.

SHIFTS MADE IN TUFTS LINEUP

MEDFORD, Mass.—The football team at Tufts College received a general shaking up Tuesday afternoon, linemen being shifted to the backfield and substitutes being put in a number of the varsity positions. Beacham, the big varsity tackle, was tried out at fullback, Tyler, a substitute end, was used at left half, and Jeffry took Bratt's place at quarter, the latter filling in at right half.

For nearly an hour this combination was tried out against the freshman team, several touchdowns resulting. Beacham played a fine game, and the freshmen found it almost impossible to stop his rushes, while he carried the ball over for two touchdowns. The varsity backs followed close behind the substitutes, coaching each play. Although the changes are not permanent, in all probability, it seems to be the idea of the coaches to have at least three complete backfields ready at all times.

VIRGINIA SQUAD HOLDS PRACTICE

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—The University of Virginia football eleven began preparations Tuesday afternoon for the game with Harvard on Saturday. In addition to the usual signal drill and punting practice, much time was devoted to trying out some new forward passes.

The team is somewhat handicapped as a result of the contest with Vanderbilt. Quarterback Wagenknight, Right End Darwin and Left Half Smith are all out. Other absentees from practice were Coleman and Hagar. Should Wagenknight not be ready in time to take the trip to Cambridge his place at quarter will be taken by Carrington, who played in that position against Yale. Smith's place in the backfield Saturday will be taken by Kinsolving, who proved a clever ground gainer in the short time he played against Vanderbilt.

MIDDLEBURY HAS LONG WORKOUTS

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Coach E. N. Holmes of Middlebury College was pleased with the fine interference his team displayed in Saturday's football game with Rensselaer P. I. This week a great deal of time is being devoted to breaking up forward passes, which was the weakest part of Middlebury's game against the New York players. The squad will get hard workouts every day in anticipation of a hard game with Norwich. Capt. F. P. Lag will not be able to play against Norwich.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR WRESTLING AT U. OF PENN.

Particularly Attractive Schedule Has Been Arranged for the Red and Blue This Winter

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prospects of the University of Pennsylvania being represented by a strong varsity wrestling team this winter are considered very bright according to Coach Matchet. M. Dorizas, the heavyweight champion of last year, has been lost by graduation and he will be greatly missed.

Those members of last year's team who are again available are Capt. A. M. Milligan '17M, intercollegiate champion in the 145-pound class; J. L. Jervais '18W, Louis Levin '18D, Emile Malakis '18C, D. P. Statler '17W, and J. Tittel '19W. E. B. Tazewell, Arch. Sp., captain of the 1914-15 team, who was out of the university last year, is expected to report for the team.

Many good meets have been arranged for the team, making the schedule particularly attractive. At present the home events are with Columbia and probably Penn State. Trips will be made to Yale, Annapolis, Cornell, Princeton and possibly Harvard. This is the best schedule arranged for many years. The intercollegiate will be held at Columbia, with the following universities represented: Cornell, Columbia, Lehigh, Princeton and Pennsylvania.

The team is weak in the heavyweight and lightweight classes. The middleweight events are well taken care of, although no one is sure of his position. Coach Matchet said: "The field is unlimited in the heavyweight class."

CELTIC DEFEATS CLYDE IN FINAL FOR SCOTTISH CUP

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The final tie for possession of the Scottish Association football cup took place on the ground of the Glasgow Celtic Club, between that team and the Clyde organization, Oct. 7. By defeating the visitors by 3 goals to 2, Celtic achieved the distinction of having won the cup on 11 occasions—a record which they share with Glasgow Rangers. In this encounter they appeared for the twenty-first time, while it was only the third appearance of the Clyde team. Clyde reached the final by defeating Queen's Park and Third Lanark in previous rounds and their contest with the present league leaders was looked forward to with interest. Over 30,000 spectators witnessed the ball from the choice of ends. The Clyde team elected to play with the wind, and before the game had been in progress more than 12 minutes, their centre forward, McGowan, had put the ball into the net after a previous shot which had hit the post. The Celts pressed the visitors' goal, but secured only a number of corner-kicks. The teams changed ends, with Clyde leading by 1 goal to 0.

On resuming, the Celts forwards immediately exerted severe pressure and Browning centered the ball from the left, O'Kane equalized matters. Five minutes later Browning put the ball into an empty goal as Shingleton, the goal keeper, lay on the ground. Soon afterwards O'Kane was tripped in the penalty area and from the kick which was awarded Dodds scored the third goal for Celtic. In spite of these reverses, Clyde continued to keep their opponents at full stretch and even secured another goal before the termination of the game. They were unable to draw level, however, and the game concluded with the score Glasgow Celtic 3, Clyde 2.

BRYANT SHOWS WELL AT PENN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—James Bryant, a sophomore at the University of Pennsylvania, from Battle Creek, Mich., showed surprising ability when he was tried for the first time as varsity quarterback, in practice, on Franklin Field Tuesday afternoon. No sooner was one maneuver completed than he started another, and the players were kept on the alert every second.

Coach Folwell is now thinking seriously of starting Bryant at quarter against Lafayette. Bell and Light have had chances in preference to the westerner, who made good the few minutes he was in play against Pittsburgh last Saturday. Howard Berry was at fullback in the practice. His punting was up to his average.

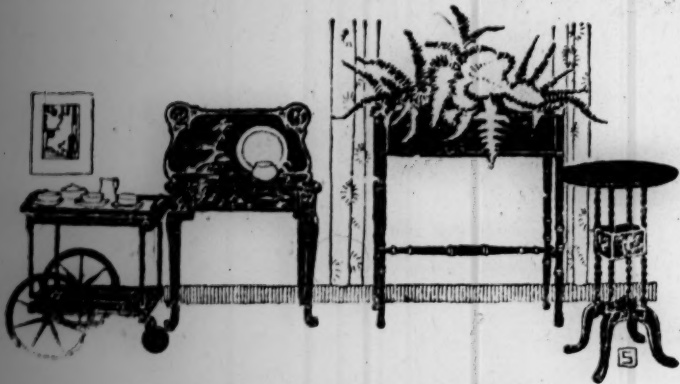
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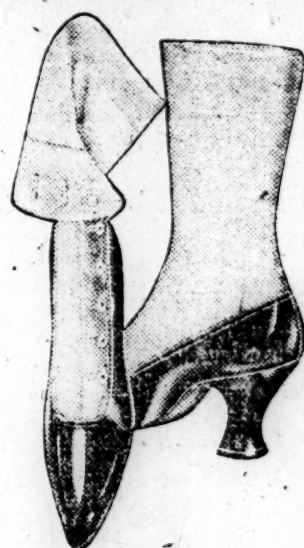
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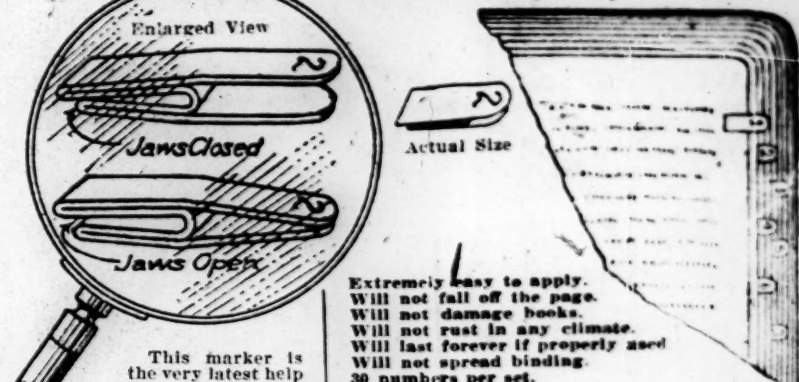
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Marketing by Express and Parcel Post

"I wonder how many housewives know that they could, if they would, let the expressman be their grocery man; and not only be spared the time and trouble of marketing at near-by groceries, with the middlemen's prices tacked on, but get much of their produce direct from the farmers by way of the express companies."

So said Mr. John R. Colter, who has been making a study, during the last two or three years, of the problem of food supply in the United States and the possibility of bringing the farmer and the consumer directly together through the parcel post and express service.

"You didn't know that Uncle Sam, through the parcel post, and the express companies through their private facilities, were helping the housewives buy fresher and cheaper food? Well, every housekeeper should know it and take advantage of these aids. Already two of the leading express companies are issuing bulletins weekly, giving the names and addresses of reliable farmers, the prices of food at the farm, in what quantity it is packed, and its total cost delivered by express upon your doorstep.

"Yes, and they do more than that. They have turned each of their thousand offices in the United States into receiving stations for consumers' orders. All you have to do is to send your order and check to the express office. They handle the matter from then on without bother to you. Their agent in your city sends the order and the money to the company's agent in the particular farming section where the goods ordered are produced. This agent places the order with the farmer himself, and pays for it with your own money. The producer then ships direct to your doorstep by express.

"Now there are many things quoted on the weekly sheets put out by these express companies that any housewife can order in comparatively small quantities. Apples, butter, bacon, hams and sausage, for example, can be bought from the producers at prices in quantities convenient for family consumption. Other things, like eggs, can be bought to greater profit by ordering in combination with some neighbor, in 12 or 15 dozen lots. And, if you want to buy very cheap, form a little neighborhood buying club and get the eggs in 30-dozen cases.

"You'd be surprised to find how successfully the whole plan of express marketing works—when you buy individually or in clubs. The food products department of the express company which started the plan told me that one supply of apples offered on the quotation sheet had been snapped up so eagerly by individual purchasers that future orders had to be refused. The supply had been temporarily exhausted. Several of the department stores in New York city have clubs among their employees that buy 2000 pounds of foodstuffs by express, and then divide it up in small quantities to be taken home. There are over a hundred such clubs among the big business houses of New York, some of them with 200 members apiece. The employees of one prominent Fifth avenue house purchase 800 pounds of butter every week and several hundred dozen eggs. And it saves fully 20 per cent on grocery bills for every member of the club.

"The quotation sheets issued show the foodstuffs available for the ensuing week. In many cases these are made up in combination packages, say a three-peck basket of delicious fresh vegetables, corn, beans, onions, potatoes, cabbage and Swiss chard. Perhaps the family is hungering for a real hickory-smoked ham. There are farmers in Pennsylvania who will ship such delicacies to you. Bacon and hams can be purchased from the country direct at far below the city market price.

"There is no end to the things that you can buy through the express company. Honey, maple sirup, frogs' legs, cheeses, fish—no delicacy is too inaccessible. One buying club in Nebraska purchased several hundred pounds of pecan nuts from Louisiana a year or two ago at Thanksgiving time. A Toledo neighborhood organization 'imported' large quantities of Brussels sprouts and delicate vegetables from California in the middle of winter. And one producer in New York state, who offered a combination package of real maple sirup and genuine buckwheat flour, was fairly swamped with orders.

"If women would only take the trouble, they could get together and order many things in quantity. Others are doing it. The Housewives League of Cincinnati has divided that city into sections and distributes food brought in by express from outlying country places.

"The parcel post system is equally at the service of the housewife. The department of agriculture has had great success in linking the city housekeeper and the country producer in many American cities. The introductory effort was made in Washington, St. Louis, Baltimore, Atlanta, and a few other cities. Lists of the farmers in these vicinities were secured and their names and addresses were published in bulletin form and distributed to the customers. Later, other large cities were added to the system.

"These lists made it easy, of course, for any Washington woman, say, to get in touch with the producers near her city. If she wanted eggs and chickens, she could write to Farmer Jones's poultry farm and get them sent quickly by parcel post. If she couldn't get fresh vegetables in the city, then Farmer Smith, on the rural free delivery route, could supply her. And if she wanted jellies, jams and home-made preserves, a dozen farmers' wives could supply her. All this valuable information was furnished many a woman through the postoffice sheet.

prices are reasonable, what then? Well, after that, shopping by parcel post becomes a simple process of sending your market basket to the farm with a letter telling what you want. Yes, if your farmer lives within 100 miles of your city, it is perfectly safe to use a market basket. In fact, they are recommended for short distances. The government authorities recommend the use of a stout, tough basket weighing a pound or two. You can mail it at almost any postal station and it will go to the farmer to be filled. On the average, this costs only five or seven cents to send.

"There are a number of farmers who are especially equipped to carry on a long distance shopping arrangement with city housewives. These have supplied themselves with double corrugated pasteboard shipping boxes, such as are prescribed by the postal authorities for shipments traveling far. Thus, there are men in Vermont who will send you maple sirup and sugar. Squabs and turkeys in season from points in Virginia are frequently mentioned on the Government's lists. Nebraska producers offer choice hams and sides of bacon.

"Arrangements about payment can

best be made between farmer and customer. Don't be afraid to send money in advance. There are practically no frauds, and the postal people employ shrewd inspectors to protect the Government's mails. At the same time, it is well to have a clear understanding with your distant 'grocer' regarding the quantity and quality of goods ordered. Be sure, also, that it is clearly understood who is to pay the transportation charges on the market basket when it is returned full.

"The women in the cities where the parcel post system of marketing is in play are most enthusiastic about it. In Washington, the housewives organized and issued inside information about the farmers on their list—which ones send the finest grade of goods, whose prices are lowest, and so on. The Free Public Library in Washington also cooperated by inviting farmers to display their offers and prices on a public bulletin board for the use of housewives.

"Why don't women everywhere take advantage of these movements? The expressman and postman will be willing delivery men for the farmers, and the latter will profit, as they should, from direct dealings with the housewives. It would be a mutual benefit."

The Airy Trifle That Goes Round the Neck

Almost any garment is becoming to almost any woman if it is finished with a bit of white around the neck. This probably explains the tremendous popularity and the great variety of the neckwear which has been developed in the last few years. The filmy collar, with or without revers, is an adjunct to practically every blouse, one-piece dress, and street suit, and this year, more than usual, its crisp daintiness is in demand as a finishing touch to the costume.

While the simple flat collar with revers is the most used, there are many variations. There are also many stocks, guimpes, and jabots, and combinations of all three. A guimpe made of plaited silk chiffon comes in pastel colorings, and is trimmed with tiny self or pearl buttons, with a few shaded rosebuds at the closing in front. Guimpes of finely tucked batiste have veining and tiny ruffles of Valenciennes lace.

Satin is combined with creamy net lace in a certain pretty stock. The lace forms the softly draped jabot, while the white satin fits closely round the throat, fastening at the left of the front with self buttons, and having a rolling, deep, bell-shaped turnover at the back. Plain jabots, designed with cascade folds, to be worn with a brooch on simple dresses or suits, are

still used, as they were a year or two since, but they do not seem to be so much sought after, perhaps because they are hard to launder well.

Many of the collars are really capes. One of rose taffeta, which is lined with white, has a high stock with turnover edge of the rose color. Another cape, which falls to the elbows, is of embroidered silk net, charmingly draped about the throat. Reaching down the front is a grandmother's kerchief, which ties at the corsage with a soft knot and two lace-tipped ends.

Soutache braid is stitched in scroll design, either in all-over pattern or separate motifs, on many satin or crepe collars. A collar of white broadcloth shows paillettes in peacock blue, with a blue glass bead in the middle of each, outlining the hem, and giving an iridescent glitter.

Colored beads with silver linings are used to trim collars which are edged with bands of cornflower blue, raspberry, and other rich shades.

The woman who makes her own small dress accessories should have no trouble in designing charming neckwear of her own this year, for the hints in the 'hope are so many and so rich in possibilities that they may be added to and adapted in a way to make an original and individual article that will not be exactly like those seen on the counters.

The Place of the Mirror in Decoration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—How often on entering an empty, undecorated room does a feeling of uncertainty arise as to how best to clothe the bare walls and vacant spaces. For this purpose, perhaps, nothing could be found more useful than an ornamental mirror. Of these there are almost an unlimited number of types, and many a room has been redeemed from dullness and stiffness by the judicious use of a looking-glass.

In a small room, a feeling of size can be gained by the skillful hanging of a large mirror in such a way that it reflects those portions of the room that are especially good features. The reflection should, if possible, include the window, as that in itself is generally one of the most charming parts, and a mirror enhances the effect of light and cheerfulness. The larger the glass used in a small room, the better the effect, provided, of course, a good sense of proportion is kept. A successful arrangement in quite a small room was got by having a horizontal glass, about 3 feet 6 inches high and standing 4 feet from the ground, running along the full length of the wall from the door to the fireplace side of the room. The simple beveled frame was painted the same color as the room, and the effect obtained was the same as if the glass had been let in to the wall, and, therefore, part of the structure. The mirror faced the square bay of the window, which was reflected in it, and the result was an attractive room indeed. A long horizontal glass of this description will be found to be a wonderful help in a narrow hall, as it not only gives an idea of increased size, but has the advantage of enabling one to have a last look before going out.

In the early Victorian days there was a great demand for mirrors, but these were heavy and stereotyped in design and far from decorative. They were usually hung above the mantelpiece, in their heavy mahogany or much decorated gilt frames. Altogether they became too settled a feature to be attractive. Mirrors of earlier English periods, however, are beautiful, and among those of the Tudor period are to be found some lovely carved wood framings. Chip-carved designs are good and solid, and the broken outline gives a lightness which helps to dispel any feeling of monotony that might otherwise be produced by too plain lines.

The Queen Anne mirror, with its three circular arches and straight sides, is another good design, and the beautiful walnut wood of the frame makes a strong note in any room. The Italians dearly love their mirrors, and, if one is fortunate enough to find a really old carved wooden specimen, colored in the inimitable Italian manner, one has a possession of considerable decorative value. French mirrors are ornate in design, and consequently their garlands and festoons of gilded plaster roses are out of place in the present severe style of decoration. To be in keeping, they need the setting of their own day, and in these surroundings the present day person seems

hardly at home. Individual French mirrors of an early date are, however, beautiful things and make a lovely ornament in any room.

A mirror that is never out of place, and one that is always most attractive,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

is the 'girondel.' Its convex glass reflects the minute details of the room, at the same time giving a most curious and charming coloring, resembling somewhat the interiors painted by the old Dutch masters. An unusual specimen has the figure of Atlas bearing the glass upon his shoulders. The frame is the plain reed with crossed bands, dignified and simple. The more ordinary type of girondel mirror is surmounted by an eagle, wings outspread; the frame is conceived with small round gilt balls at intervals of about six inches. In hanging these glasses, care should be taken to place them so that as much of the room as possible is reflected in them, and they should be tilted slightly forward in order to get the full benefit of the perspective.

Here and There in the Shops

Among new items shown in pendant garniture are small acorns of white silk with white bead cups or tops. These swing on a thread of white silk about an inch and a half long. Much newer than tassels, they supply the same effect and provide the added charm and zest of novelty. Collars and cuffs of serge dresses have been adapted to the season in that they are no longer of Georgette crepe but of washable satin in palest pink or white or are of white broadcloth unlined and with a pilot edge. The quality of the latter is such that some shops are selling sets under the name of flannel.

Popularity is newly claimed for beaver hats as well as velvet; and feather hats, that is, those made of all feathers, have a prominent place in favor. Ostrich feathers for dress millinery are to be noted in all colors,



Courtesy of John Wanamaker

The Charm of the New Blouses

"Oh, how lovely the new blouses are!" exclaimed a shopper, pausing at the entrance to the department where dainty separate waists of every texture and color were displayed.

And they are attractive. Chiffon and velvet, lingerie and net, simple to the extreme one moment, elaborate with handwork the next. They must match the suit this season and, if carefully chosen, they make a complete costume out of the ordinary street skirt and coat.

The blouse shown in the accompanying photograph is one of the most attractive models shown in New York.

Blossoms Twice a Week

"We missed the flowers of the summer when we came back to the apartment house last fall," a woman remarked to her caller, who had commented on the pretty arrangement of the few flowers in her hostess' room, "and so I thought of this plan. I went to a florist's, over on the avenue two blocks away, and asked if he could not make some arrangement to supply a number of us in the same apartment house with just a few flowers twice a week. My order alone would not have paid him for the delivery or the trouble, but I thought there would be several families who, for a trifling sum each week, would be glad for even the few flowers. I had already spoken to three of my neighbors whom I knew and they were as enthusiastic about the plan as I. We stated our preferences as to color and then left it to the florist. They are delivered to us Saturday mornings and Tuesday noons. It always gives me a blossom or two, you see, for the dining room table, a single rose for the mantel, and that low Japanese dish on the library table, properly filled according to the Japanese arrangement—just a few blossoms. All last winter these few flowers were a constant joy—and, really, the florist has much increased his patronage. He takes much interest in sending us dainty sprays and perfect single flowers. He told me the other day," she said in conclusion, "that he had 12 regular customers in this apartment house alone."

Corn Fritters

Into ½ cup of corn and ½ cup of milk stir 5 tablespoons of flour, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of melted butter, and 1 tablespoon of baking powder. Stir to smooth batter and fry, using 1 tablespoon to a fritter.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Indian Football

Like lacrosse, the Indian played his game of football upon the flat sands. The ball was made of leather, sewn with a thong and filled with moss, says a writer in Boys Life. The goals were a mile and more apart. The players ordinarily were braves of the same tribe, but upon special occasions the game would be waged between selected players of different tribes, one tribe being arrayed against another.

In these tribal contests, says a writer in the Princeton Alumni Weekly, the players came to the sands arrayed in war bonnets, war paint, and full savage regalia. As the time drew near for the game to begin, bows, quivers, shields and bonnets were discarded, and the Indian, lithe and athletic, stood forth eager and alert. Before commencing play the rival players shook hands and rubbed noses in formal token of the friendliness of the fierce encounter.

And were our comrades of this primeval game without technique? Harken unto the words of William Wood: "They 'mount' the ball into the air with their naked feet. Sometimes it is swayed by the multitude." Say, you sons of college gridirons, is not this a concise description of a

It is of Georgette crepe in navy blue combined with bisque, and its most noticeable feature is the little vestee beaded in a conventional design. Down the front are gold mesh buttons which give a "dressy" finish. The collar and cuffs are of the bisque, and the sleeve drops away at the elbow in the pretty current style. This blouse is also shown in a plum color combined with bisque, and a burgundy shade with palest pink vestee, collar and cuffs. It could easily be copied by the girl who makes her own accessories, and the beadwork would provide an interesting bit, if worked out in an original design.

Reenter the Paisley Shawl

Shetland shawls and Paisley shawls are playing an important part in the latest modes, but not as shawls. The former are used by a London creator of fashion to overdrape gowns recently put forth, and several are often used on one dress. It is claimed for these shawls that they provide a softness in effect, used in this way, that cannot be had from other materials chosen for draping gowns. At least, they are eminently wintry.

The woman of today will feel differently from the little boy who had a suit "made out of his grandmother's shawl," for the little boy did not feel at all in mode, while the present-day lady will, since Paisley shawls are used in a variety of outer wearing apparel. Large shawls trimmed with pieces of the goods are much in vogue, and are as charming as small hats made entirely from the material. Wraps of Paisley, combined with other goods of solid tint, are practical, and can be used with muffs of the two goods combined, with neckpieces to match. Purse bags of the material are large and exceedingly stylish; some are embroidered in steel beads, and follow the pattern of the Paisley design; others are made up without extra ornament.

Mock Pigeon

Cut veal steak into strips 6 inches long and 3 inches wide. Cover with a dressing made by moistening ¼ cup of crumbs with stock or hot water, add 1 teaspoon of salt, ¼ teaspoon of pepper, ½ onion chopped fine, and 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley. Spread this mixture evenly over the meat, then roll up and skewer into shape, or tie with a string. Put the "pigeons" in a roasting pan, dredge with flour and sprinkle with dots of butter. Cover the bottom of the pan with hot water. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes, or until the meat is tender.

A Plate of Little Cakes

When the little mahogany muffin stand, with its three circular shelves, is lifted about the veranda or the living room at that informal afternoon hour when a few friends gather cozily together, the bottom shelf should hold a plate of those delectable little individual cakes over which the hand hovers in indecision—they all look so good! Here are a few that will make any guest munch delightedly and come back for more.

Almond Macaroons—Work together ½ pound of almond paste and 1 cup of powdered sugar. Then add gradually the whites of 3 eggs until the mixture is perfectly smooth. Shape with a pastry bag and tube, on to a tin sheet covered with oiled paper, one inch apart. Bake 15 minutes in a slow oven. After removing from the oven, invert the paper and rub over with a cold wet cloth, when the macaroons will easily slip off. Fifteen minutes baking will make a soft macaroon. 20 minutes a brittle one. If no pastry bag is at hand, drop from the tip of a spoon.

Spice Cakes—Cream 2-3 cup of butter with 2-3 cup of sugar, add the beaten yolk of 1 egg and cream well; then add 2-3 cup of molasses and mix all together. Add 1 cup of milk alternately with 2½ cups of flour, mixed and sifted with 2 teaspoons of soda, 1 teaspoon of cream of tartar, 2 teaspoons of cinnamon, ½ teaspoon of cloves, ¼ teaspoon of allspice, ¼ teaspoon of nutmeg. When well blended, add 1 tablespoon of lemon juice or vinegar, and cut and fold in the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Pour into muffin pans or individual cake pans and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Hermits—Mix 2 eggs, 2 cups of brown sugar, ½ cup of butter, ½ cup of currants, 1 teaspoon of ground cloves, 1 teaspoon of grated nutmeg, ½ cup of raisins, 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in a cup of hot water, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon. Beat together, add flour, about 2-3 or 3 cups, to make a stiff paste, roll thin, cut into rounds, and bake in a quick oven.

Peanut Cookies—Rub to a cream ½ pound of butter and ½ pound of granulated sugar. Break into this, while beating, 2 eggs, and stir into the cream. Then add gradually ½ pound (3 cups) of flour and knead well. Do not be afraid that it is too stiff. Roll

out the dough a little at a time, using powdered sugar instead of flour for the rolling pin and board. Sprinkle the board with chopped peanuts and roll the dough to ¼-inch in thickness on these. Cut with a biscuit cutter and bake lightly, about 12 or 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

Ginger Drop Cakes—Cream together ½ cup of sugar, ½ cup of butter, and 1 beaten egg, and add ¼ cup of molasses. Sift together 2½ cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, ½ teaspoon of ginger, and ½ teaspoon of cinnamon; add these to the creamed mixture alternately with ½ cup of sour milk. Add 1 cup of raisins and currants and bake in drop pans, about 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

Nut Klases—Beat the white of 1 egg to a stiff froth. Add gradually, while beating constantly, 1 cup of powdered sugar. Fold in ½ cup of nut meats. Drop by the teaspoonful on to buttered tins and bake in a moderate oven. Take out when delicately browned.

Nut Wafers—Beat 2 eggs well, add 1 cup of brown sugar and 6 tablespoons of flour, then 1 cup of nut meats; flavor with ¼ teaspoon vanilla. Pour into a large buttered pan and bake about 10 minutes in a hot oven. When done, cut with a round cutter into wafers. They harden in a few seconds and become crisp and brittle.

Ginger Nuts—Mix a batter of 1½ large cups of molasses, ½ large cup of melted butter, ½ large cup of sour milk, 5 even cups of flour, 1 egg, 4 teaspoons of ginger, which has been sifted with the flour, and 1 good teaspoon of soda, stirred in the milk. Mix thoroughly and drop from a spoon on to buttered tins and bake 10 minutes in a good oven.

Little Chocolate Cakes—Blend together ¾ cup of sugar, ¼ cup of butter, add 2 eggs and, alternately, ¾ cup of flour, mixed and sifted with 1 teaspoon baking powder and ¼ cup of milk, add 3 tablespoons of grated chocolate, dissolved in 3 tablespoons of boiling water, 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Bake in patty pans and frost with thick white icing.

Oatmeal Wafers—Mix together 1 cup of rolled oats, 1 cup of flour, and 1 teaspoon of salt. Cream a tablespoon of butter with a tablespoon of sugar, and add the dry ingredients alternately with ¼ cup of water. Roll very thin and bake on greased tins in a moderate oven.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Courage of Conviction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Apostle John gave the perfect and unfailing recipe for true courage in these simple, scientific words: "God is love. There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." God and Love are one. God is ever present; therefore divine Love fills all space. Thus there is no room in God's universe for evil or error of any sort, and therefore no occasion for fear. It is not enough, however, to make these statements idly, glibly, or superficially. The truth expressed by the apostle must be thoroughly understood and practically utilized in order that the arguments of fear may be met and mastered.

Christian Science gives the practical import of the beloved apostle's words, and teaches that God, divine Love, is All-in-all, and that man is God's perfect idea. This Science of being equips a man with spiritual courage in proportion to the strength of his conviction and the clarity of his understanding. This spiritual truth applied understandingly to the myriad details of human experience is sufficient to solve every problem, and finally to establish universal harmony. It is step by step achieving this result through the evangelization of the individual thought, and the healing of sickness and sin.

This Science of being replaces one's reliance on matter with a firm trust in divine Principle, Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love. The dream of material living is being dispelled when it is seen that God, divine Love, alone is the Father and Mother of man, and that man never was, never needed to be, and never in fact could be otherwise created. This spiritual understanding is purifying the human con-

sciousness, and raising the standard of life, health, and morals. When disease seems real and true, when sin claims to have power and to afford pleasure, or when injustice appears to be rife and rampant, these are simply false arguments of the carnal mind. The material senses declare that spiritual truth does not exist, that matter is all, and that evil is supreme. Therefore to hold unflinchingly, in the face of these illusions, to the scientific fact that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no matter, no evil, no disease, requires courage of the highest order. But the results are gratifying, for thus the sick are healed, the sinners reformed, and error of every sort is neutralized. The accumulating proofs of the practicality of this method of meeting and destroying evil strengthen the convictions of the scientific Christian and increase his courage.

The prophet Ezekiel was a splendid example of strength due to the courage of right conviction. He was not perturbed by the carnal mind's opposition to the spiritual truths he gave expression to, but became all the firmer in his devotion to divine Principle. "Behold, I have made thy face strong against their faces, and thy forehead strong against their foreheads." Thus Truth spoke to the prophet's inner ear. "As an adamant harder than flint have I made thy forehead: fear them not, neither be dismayed at their looks, though they be a rebellious house." The clear recognition of the allness and ever-presence of God, of divine Love, and the perfection of man as God's idea, not only makes one courageous, but also compassionately considerate of

all human problems, wise in working them out, and tender and kind, even while smiting error with unsparring hand. On page 121 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," Mrs. Eddy writes: "In metaphysics we learn that the strength of peace and of suffering is sublime, a true, tried mental conviction that is neither tremulous nor relapsing. This strength is like the ocean, able to carry navies, yet yielding to the touch of a finger."

Since Truth, God, is omnipotent, he who accepts the standard of Truth without compromise or mental reservation is thereby allied to omnipotence. The position of the exponent of Truth need not be affected or modified by the opposition of the supposititious carnal mind, but this fictitious mind's resistance is necessarily lessened by, and must finally yield entirely to, the spiritual idea. Truth is never influenced by error. The real man, God's image and likeness, is simply the reflection of Truth, therefore he cannot be injured or influenced by error, any more than Truth can be affected thereby. The trials which the seeker for Truth may undergo only serve to remind him of the need of getting rid of all physical belief, and of realizing more clearly that man is God's idea.

In considering his course in a given problem where a moral issue is involved, courage of conviction based on spiritual truth enables a man to arrive promptly at a right decision. Contrary arguments may assail, and temptation may assume the most subtle forms, but this only serves to open his eyes to the nature of error and impels him to plant his feet all the more firmly on the rock of Truth.

the Science of being. It should not seem more difficult to stand on the basis of absolute Truth than to divide one's allegiance and temporize with error. A house built partly on the rock and partly on sand, if such a foundation is conceivable, could not be expected to stand the shock of the tempest, whereas a house securely founded on the rock should not be expected to do anything else. This solid basis is not gained nor maintained through will-power, which is as shifting sand, but by spiritual understanding. Neither can this understanding be forced upon one's self or upon others. It develops naturally under the guidance of divine Love. God is responsible for His ideas, and the truth revealed in Christian Science is leading mankind step by step upward to a higher understanding and demonstration of Life, Truth, and Love. Undivided allegiance to God simplifies human life, inspires courage, promotes health, insures success, and quickens spiritual progress. "It is not wise to take a halting and half-way position or to expect to work equally with Spirit and matter. Truth and error," Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook. "There is but one way—namely, God and His idea—which leads to spiritual being." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 167.)

Home from Wild Meadows

Through cool dry dust the wagons chuckle.
Their talk subdued, and grave, and low,
The horses walk with heads low-swinging
Their footfalls muffled, rhythmical, and slow.
Upon the weedy load of autumn grasses
I lie at ease and watch the daylight wane.
Hearing the hum of distant thresher
And cowbells down the dusty lane.
The darkness deepens, and the stars appearing
Line out the march of coming night.
And now I catch the farmyard calling,
And 'croak the kitchen's band of friendly light.
Familiar laughter wakes—the falling neck-yokes rattle.
The pump gives out a welcome squeal.
The barn's gloom swallows men and cattle.
And mother's call to supper rings like a bugle's peal.

—Hamlin Garland.

What Ruskin Accomplished

Frederic Harrison puts his convictions about Ruskin in the form of a dialogue, which runs in part as follows:

"On one of those glorious days of September which spread over the Weald a luminous haze, such as so often envelops the Lago Maggiore, two men were strolling on the Blackdown in Sussex, and stood watching the sun about to set behind the hangers of Selborne and the chalk downs that crown the city of Alfred. The elder man, whose home was near, has been pointing out to his younger friend, a painter established in France, the topography of the country and the various beauties of the spot. The young artist stood enraptured as the westerling sun threw a deeper glow across the purple heather and the rusted bracken, which nestled thick round the hillocks of saffron sand. It is one of those rare cases in the southern and home counties which still defy the advance of modern civilization, where the sweet and the kestrel are undisturbed, and the manor can still claim the open down by the ancient name of 'the waste'."

"Such an evening makes me think of that wonderful description of the sunset painted by Turner for his Old Téméraire, which Ruskin has given in the Modern Painters," said the Professor. "Do you remember the passage—'I copied it out but yesterday—'the whole sky from the zenith to the horizon becomes one molten mantling sea of color and fire; every black bar turns into massy gold, every ripple and wave into unsullied shadowless crimson, and purple, and scarlet, and colors for which there are no words in the language, and no ideas in the mind'?"

"Yes," said the painter, "Ruskin is a brilliant writer and has said some fine things in his day. But his day was fifty years ago. In our studio in Paris we say, 'Nous avons changé tout cela'—he is passé, vieux jeu. Why, even in the luscious bit that you have quoted, there are trop de choses, and a fausse emphase in every line. He should come over to us at old Bourbeux's and learn what modern art has to say about low tones."

"Take care that you do not carry lowness of tone too far down," said the

elder man; "you young artists are curiously ungrateful to the real author of the revival of art sense within the last fifty years." The dialogue continues until the Professor says: "Remember the look of things in England in the first half of the present century. Ugh! the furniture, the carpets, the walls and moldings painted to imitate marble and wood, the Tudor-erue villas, the 'Books of Beauty' and the 'Gentlemen's Seats' or 'Views of Italy' which lay on the tables with gilt legs and Berlin-wool mats. Claude, Guido, Macleise, and Etty were the painters in vogue. Turner was considered to be a madman; the Royal Academy as formed under Lawrence was supreme arbiter of taste; and the Houses of Parliament was the last word in architecture. From that Malbolge of bad taste and unnatural convention we have been rescued by John Ruskin."

Unreal Pleasures

Consider pleasures as they depart, not as they come.—Aristotle.

General Boulanger's Election

"Women in France never take the active part in elections that they do in England," Madame Waddington writes in "Chateau Life in France."

"The only year that we gave ourselves any trouble was during the Boulanger craze. W. went about a great deal and I often went with him. The weather was beautiful and we rode all over the country. We were astounded at the progress 'Boulangisme' had made in our quiet villages. Wherever we went—in the cafés, in the auberges, in the grocer's shop—there was a picture of Boulanger prancing on his black horse."

"Boulanger's campaign was very cleverly done. His agents distributed papers, pictures and money most liberally. One of the curious features of that episode was the quantity of money that was given. Gold flowed freely into the general's coffers from all parts of France; great names, grandes dames, giving largely and openly to the cause—a great deal sent anonymously, and a great deal in very small sums."

"Boulanger lived in our street, and I was astounded one day when I met

him (I did not know him) riding—always with a man on each side of him. Almost every one took off his hat to him, and there were a few faint cries of 'Vive Boulanger,' proceeding chiefly from the painters and masons who were building a house just opposite ours."

"Certainly for a short time he had the game in his hands—could, I think, have carried the country, but when the moment to act arrived, his nerve failed him. It is difficult to understand what made his great popularity. Politics had not been satisfactory. The President—Grévy—had resigned under unfortunate circumstances. There had been a succession of weak and inefficient cabinets, and there was a vague feeling of unrest in the country. Boulanger seemed to promise something better. He was a soldier (which always appeals to the French), young and dashing, surrounded by clever unscrupulous people of all classes. Almost all the young element of both parties, Radical and Conservative (few of the moderate Republicans) had rallied to his program—'Révision et Dissolution.' His friends were much too intelligent to let him issue a long 'manifesto' (circular), promising all sorts of reforms and changes he never could have carried out, while his two catch words gave hopes to everybody. A revision of the constitution might mean a monarchy, empire or military dictatorship. Each party thought its turn had come, and dissolving the chambers would, of course, bring a new one, where again each party hoped to have the majority."

"The Paris election by an overwhelming majority was his great triumph. The Government did all they could to prevent it, but nothing could stop the wave of popularity. The night of the election Boulanger and his Etat-major were assembled at Durand's, the well-known café on the corner of the Boulevard and the rue Royale. As the evening went on and the returns came in—far exceeding anything they had hoped for—there was but one thought in every one's mind—'A Vélisec.'"

"Hundreds of people were waiting outside and he would have been carried in triumph to the Palace. He could not make up his mind. At midnight he still wavered. His great friend, the poet Déroulède, then took out his watch—waited in perfect silence, until it was five minutes past twelve, and said, 'Général, depuis cinq minutes votre auréole baisse.' Boulanger went out by a side door, leaving his friends . . .

to announce to the waiting crowd that the General had gone home. He could certainly have got to the Elysée that night. How long he would have stayed and whom he would have put there, we shall never know."

City Crowds and the Sea

Herman Melville, at the beginning of his romance of the whaling industry, "Moby Dick," tries to account for the human liking for the sea, and observes of New York:

"There now is your insular city of the Manhattans, belted round by wharves as Indian isles by coral reefs—commerce surrounds it with her surf. Right and left, the streets take you waterward. Its extreme down-town is the Battery, where that noble mole is washed by waves, and cooled by breezes, which a few hours previous were out of sight of land. Look at the crowds of water gazers there."

"Circumambulate the city of a dreamy Sabbath afternoon. Go from Corlears Hook to Coenties Slip, and from thence, by Whitehall, northward. What do you see? Posted like silent sentinels all around the town, stand thousands upon thousands of mortal men fixed in ocean reveries. Some leaning against the spiles; some seated upon the pier heads; some looking over the bulwarks of ships from China; some high aloft in the rigging, as if striving to get a still better seaward peep. But these are all landmen; of week days pent up in lath and plaster—tied to counters, nailed to benches, clinched to desks. How then is this? Are the green fields gone? What do they here?"

"But look! here come more crowds, pacing straight for the water, and seemingly bound for a dive. Strange! Nothing will content them but the extreme limit of the land; loitering under the shady lee of yonder warehouses will not suffice. No. They must get as nigh the water as they possibly can without falling in. And there they stand—miles of them—languid. Inlanders all, they come from lanes and alleys, streets and avenues—north, east, south, and west. Yet here they all unite. Tell me," he concludes, "do the needles of the compass of all those ships attract them thither?"

Daybreak

To eastward from my mountain height
The day was coming on;
To westward lay the blacks of night
On-marching from the sun.

—L. H. Bailey.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fishing Boats Entering the Harbor, Viareggio

"The other day while toiling up one of the steep paths which lead to Bagni di Lucca, to one of the many mountain villages," says Sir Francis Vane in his "Walks and People in Tuscany," "I

encountered a little boy about twelve years old, with eyes as blue as those of the Vikings, carrying a sack of wheat so heavy that I would not have cared to undertake to bear his burden for an hour. It was close on noon, and he had been doing this thing since seven o'clock. We entered into conversation, and I asked him if he had ever been to the nearest seaside place—Viareggio. He had never been, nor had he ever seen the sea, which was the more remarkable in that a mountain not far behind his own village of Colle gives a very good distant prospect of the Mediterranean, from Genoa to Leghorn."

"Bepi (that is his name) and his cousin Dario came with me one day in August by early train from Bagni di Lucca via Lucca to Viareggio. . . . By rail from Lucca to Viareggio we proceeded leisurely, arriving about ten o'clock. My small friends when they first saw a sailing ship in the port wished to go on board of it; but I pointed out to them that we had no rights in this matter, though I promised them a sail later on. The sea did not impress them by its wideness or by its placidity or by its sense of power. They had never witnessed a storm. But in every direction they asked to where it led. Over there was it America? over here England? where were France and Corsica?—until they taxed my geographical knowledge somewhat unduly. The boys had their bath in the Mediterranean, and they took part in many shows. One incident, however, which illumines my experience with these youngsters, and consecrates it, must be mentioned, because it illustrates the innate nobility of the good Lucchese people. I was ordering lunch for them, and as it had been a long day, tried to do it well. 'Signore,' one of them said, 'I beg you not to spend much on us.' It was rather nice, and a reward for my

humble services, a greater reward than I had expected.

"Certainly Viareggio in the season is one of the wonders of the world. . . . Here you have a wide open seafront of miles of sandy beach, backed always by some of the finest mountains I have ever seen, the Carraras."

"The whole sandy front for a mile or so is given up to a series of encampments resembling, Kafir locations not a little. The huts are built with bamboos, and the leaves of this valuable tree form the sides and roofs of these structures."

"On the whole this Italian seaside place at the height of its season is pleasant and instructive. The people do what they like without criticism, or anyhow, without ill-matured criticism. They play, they frolic, they even do things which we do not like, but they do them all in the spirit of children. They are very free from self-consciousness, these Italians by the sea."

Noon and Night Flowers

Not any flower that blows
But shining watch doth keep;
Every swift changing checkered hour
It knows
Now to break forth in beauty; now to sleep.

This for the roving bee
Keeps open house, and this
Stainless and clear is, that in darkness
she
May lure the moth to where her nectar
lies.

Lovely beyond the rest
Are these of all delight:—
The tiny pimpernel that noon loves
best.
The primrose palely burning through
the night.

—Walter De La Mare.

The Volga

"What does the Volga look like?" is the question, I suppose, people wish to have answered. My answer to that, Maurice Baring writes in his "Russian Essays and Stories," "is that in various parts of its course the Volga reminds me of almost every river I have ever seen, from the Dart to the Liaohe and from the Neckar to the Nile. Below Kazan its aspect is gloomy and somber, a great stretch of broad brown waters, a wooded mountainous bank on one side, a monotonous plain on the other. But if the weather is fine—and it was gloriously fine after we reached Kazan—the effects of light on the great expanse of water are miraculous. It is at dawn that one sees the magic of these waters; at dawn and at sunset that the great broad expanse, turning to gold or to silver according as the sky is crimson, mauve, or rosy and gray, has a mystery and majesty of its own."

"Between Saratov and Tsaritsin the character of the river changes altogether, the vegetation begins to dwindle, the great hills on the right bank of the river diminish, and the farther one travels south the lower they become. The left bank is flat, monotonous, and green as before. The

river itself broadens, and in some places it is several kilometers wide. You get the impression that you are traveling on a large lake or on a sea rather than on a river. The farther south one travels the greater is the beauty of the river. It is a solemn, majestic river; one understands its having been the mother and inspirer of a quantity of poetry, of folk-song and folk-lore; and one understands, too, how appropriate the deep octaves, the broad slow-dying notes and echoes of the Volga songs are to these great melancholy spaces of shining water. Every day on the steamer between Saratov and Astrakhan I awoke at dawn and went out on to the deck to sniff the freshness and to watch the process of daybreak. The soft, gray sky trembled into a delicate tint of lilac, and over the far-off banks of the river, which were distant enough to have the appearance of a range of violet hills, came the first blush of dawn, and then a deeper rose, while the whole upper sky was washed with a clean daffodil color, which was reflected in silver on the blue water. And then the sun rose—a huge red ball of fire, casting golden scales beneath him on the water.

"Towards noon, perhaps, the sky

will be piled with white clouds, and the river looks like an immense hard glass, reflecting in unruined detail every curve and shadow of the cloud-land, and the small motionless trees of the banks which in the sunless heat are as unreal as the mirage. Later in the afternoon the water seems to grow more and more luminous; the sensation of some kind of enchantment . . . increases, and one would not be surprised to catch sight of the walls of Tristram's Castle in the air, the wizard walls to which he promised to bring, seated—the castle built of the stuff of which rainbows are made, of fire, dew, and the colors of the morning. But with the sunset this feeling of unreality and enchantment ceases and gives way, the nearer bank stands out in sharp outline, intensely real between purple skies and gray waters, and over the farther bank hangs the intense blue of woody distances. Between Tsaritsin and Astrakhan the character of the river changes yet again. The hills on the right bank vanish altogether; both the banks are flat now—unlimited steppes possessing scant vegetation and culminating in steep banks of yellow sand. It was here that the river reminded me of the Nile."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1916

EDITORIALS

The New French Loan

THE statement made by M. Ribot, the French minister of finance, when laying his proposals for a new loan before the French Chamber and Senate recently, was regarded as something more than a personal triumph for the finance minister. As was insisted by one of the senators, it was the best possible advertisement for the loan itself, because of its soundness and clarity; and so convinced were the members on this point that they enthusiastically decided that copies of M. Ribot's statement should be sent to every commune in France. M. Ribot's statement showed a situation which, in spite of the vast expenditures it disclosed, must be regarded as remarkably satisfactory. The government had been asked, he said, why the loan had not been issued sooner. The reason was that the money was not needed, as the public were supplying no less a sum than \$1,200,000,000 per month. France's indebtedness was great; it amounted, in fact, to about \$3,800,000,000, but it was not so great as the indebtedness of either Germany or the United Kingdom.

The unquestionably satisfactory position of French finance is rendered all the more remarkable when it is remembered that the most important manufacturing region of the country is still in German hands. Owing to the loss of the northern provinces, as indeed M. Ribot pointed out, with their great workshops and factories, the French have been obliged to purchase heavily abroad. "It has," M. Ribot explained, "been one of the greatest anxieties that, as minister of finance, I have had to contend with, how to find the sums necessary to pay each month for these enormous foreign purchases." M. Ribot did not give the details as to how this situation had been met, but he intimated that it had, of course, involved the contracting of large loans abroad. Such debts, however, did not cause him any anxiety, as they had several years in which to pay off the money.

The history of France, during the last forty years, and notably its history during the years which immediately followed the Franco-Prussian war, would fully justify M. Ribot in his confidence. The French people have always shown themselves to best advantage when confronted with a difficult task. During the Morocco crisis of 1911, they surprised the world by their calmness, as they did again on the outbreak of the present struggle, two years ago, and as they have on many occasions since. It is, however, the recollection of the way in which they shouldered the burden, huge indeed in those days, imposed upon them by the victorious Prussians after the war of 1870-71, which must often come as a reassurance to the French statesman of today when dealing with the finances of his country. Bismarck sought to cripple France by the magnitude of the indemnity he laid upon her. It was thought by many, in those days, a thing impossible that France could rise above her difficulties for many years to come. The French people, however, saw far otherwise. With a unanimity which has scarcely ever been equaled in history, they set to work, filled with a great determination to wrest good out of their adversity. The Frenchman recognized that labor is money, and that it is only labor that is money, and so he labored. Within an incredibly short space of time, the hundreds of millions of francs which had been carried across the border into Germany began to flow back again into France. French produce flooded German markets. Trade increased, and industrial concerns of many kinds spread out in all directions. Within ten years, the great indemnity had all returned to France, and, long after it had thus been paid back in full, the stream continued to flow. As it has been well put, Bismarck's life was clouded by what he regarded as an absurd miracle, namely, the regeneration of France.

During the last few years, France has afforded abundant evidence that she has lost none of this energy. It is most important, M. Ribot declared in the course of his speech in the Senate, referring to France's present loans abroad, that when the war is ended these loans should be redeemed as quickly as possible, so that France can regain, by her own industry, the position she occupied before the war, namely, that of banker to the world. Those who best know the France of today cannot doubt her ability to achieve this purpose.

"Division in Tammany"

CONSIDERABLE conjecture has resulted from the conspicuous part taken by New York Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan in the affairs of the so-called American Independence Conference, the organization that professes to be able to vote 2,500,000 citizens of German nativity, extraction and sympathy as it shall deem best on Nov. 7. This organization is credited with implacable opposition to Woodrow Wilson. All the testimony at hand seems to indicate very clearly that its support has been offered, conditionally, to the Republican national ticket. Charles Evans Hughes has publicly excoriated the purposes of such an organization. The Republican national committee is doing its utmost to prove that it has had no dealings with the conference, so-called, or with any of its representatives. At all events, Justice Cohalan has engaged in the activities of the "German-American" propaganda, and, as he has been identified with Tammany Hall for many years, Republicans are inclined to believe that the Tammany leaders have "split" on Wilson.

It is never altogether safe to draw conclusions from appearances in Tammany Hall politics. In the present instance, Tammany pretends to be for Mr. Wilson as an organization. It is known, however, that many individual Tammanyites are not for Mr. Wilson. If, as happens to be the fact in the case of Justice Cohalan, Tammany is interrogated pointedly on the subject, it finds means of evasion. For example, asked to explain why Justice Cohalan is giving his support to an organization

that is doing its utmost to defeat President Wilson, the secretary of Tammany Hall replied that Justice Cohalan was no longer a member of the Tammany organization.

Members of Tammany Hall, in the past, have frequently resigned membership in the organization when about to give their support to candidates supposedly opposed by Tammany. It is not known that these individuals have found the doors of Tammany closed against them when they returned and sought to renew their connection with the organization. Tammany has various ways of accomplishing its purposes. Few of them would bear close investigation.

In this campaign, Tammany Hall is ostensibly for Woodrow Wilson. That is as far as it is likely to go. It leaves a great deal to the inclination and discretion of its individual members.

The French Senate and Education

IN FRANCE, as in many other countries, the discussion on the great question of education grows in volume and earnestness, and is already taking form in vigorous action. The far-reaching measure, dealing with the question of technical education, which was passed, recently, by the French Senate, presents several aspects of special interest. The chief point of discussion on the bill was the question whether technical education of some kind should be rendered compulsory or not. The measure was eventually passed with the compulsory clauses intact, and that by a unanimous vote; but it is interesting to note that the Senate took this action only when it was satisfied that the right of the boy to choose, as M. Clémentel, the Minister of Commerce, put it, between general and technical instruction, would be protected.

The position would, therefore, seem to be that in the absence of any application to the contrary the pupil will be obliged to take up some form of technical study, and that the aim of the State is to establish what virtually amounts to a system of state apprenticeship. The chief defect of the measure, as far as can be seen, apart from the question as to the advisability or otherwise of the State assuming such a task, is the impression of "emergency" which the whole method of dealing with the matter conveys. It is true, M. Painlevé explained, that fifteen years have been spent on preparing the bill, and that the idea of compulsion in regard to technical education was universally recognized as a vital necessity. He, however, went on to explain further that this particular bill touched "but a fragment of the scheme of post-graduate education," which it would devolve upon them to adopt. It had been detached from the general scheme, and by no means represented the entire Government program of educational reform.

It is difficult to escape the conviction that a more general and fundamental consideration of the whole matter would have been desirable, before definite legislation was resorted to. Decisions made on the question of education at the present juncture must of necessity be decisions based on incomplete data. The situation has changed greatly within the last two years, and it is impossible to say how much more it will change within even the next twelve months. The French education authorities, however, will no doubt keep careful note of developments, and M. Painlevé has always shown himself quite prepared to cope with changes as they arise.

Canadian Prosperity

Certain revelations connected with the recent bond subscription of \$200,000,000 in Canada where only \$100,000,000 was asked, revelations no less pleasant than surprising, have done more toward enlightening Canadians with regard to the resources of their country than all the statistics compiled and published since the Dominion was formed. This over-subscription not only meant that Canada was able to take up \$300,000,000 of war bonds within a twelvemonth, for it had already subscribed for one issue of \$100,000,000, but that it was able to do it practically without the assistance of financial institutions. The banks had underwritten half of the second loan, or \$50,000,000 of the issue, but when the books were closed it was found that the entire issue would not be sufficient to supply the individual, private or small subscribers. It was seen at once that the thing to do was to let the public have the bonds; the banks could take care of themselves; they would have, in fact, just so much more ready money to put into business and industrial enterprises.

Another significant thing about the subscription was that the thrifty and saving class was reinforced by industrial and commercial corporations, that business men, in other words, had a surplus for patriotic purposes and investment. It is quite an unusual thing in Canada, as it is in the United States, for those engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits to put money into bonds. Concerns of this character are often borrowers rather than lenders. They turn money over quickly, and investments in interest or dividend-paying securities are not in their line.

Canadian prosperity, it is true, has been brought about partly by war orders, but these constitute only a fraction of the nation's new industries. They have been most helpful in showing the country what it can do toward supplying its own needs. The war orders have tested the country's supply of raw material and the skill of its mechanics. When the war orders shall have stopped, Canada will be prepared to go on with the production of manufactured articles on a scale that it could not have attained in many years without the instruction and experience that have come with the demand for munitions. The war has cost Canada dearly, but the experience will not leave the country without some valuable compensation, especially in an enlarged knowledge of itself.

Destroying Illiteracy in Georgia

THE compulsory school attendance law now in force in Georgia is certain to do two things: first, to break down the theory, nourished in the back districts, that parents have a right to deprive their children of an education if they wish to do so; and, second, that a sufficient number of schoolhouses, and a sufficient number of teachers, and a sufficient equipment must be main-

tained to meet the increase in the number of pupils. North Dakota spends \$9.62 per capita for public education; Minnesota, \$8.33; Oregon, \$7.60; Nebraska, \$8.10; Kentucky, \$2.87; Tennessee, \$2.60, and Georgia only \$1.08. This condition must of necessity be changed. The demands for improvement in the public educational facilities of the state have, in the past, come mainly from a class or a faction in the commonwealth: let the public schools enfold, as they will, the children heretofore denied access to them as a result of indisposition, indifference or prejudice, and the demand will become popular and irresistible.

Dr. M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, sees a general expansion of the public school system as a consequence of the enforcement of the compulsory law. He does not, however, understate the difficulties yet to be encountered. Although nominally democratic, he points out, education in Georgia was actually aristocratic down to a recent period. The idea seems to have prevailed that it were better to educate the few to rule over and manage the affairs of the many. To this very hour, he says, it is practically impossible to change the inborn and inbred feelings of many old leaders on this subject. The idea of being taxed to educate the children of others is repugnant to some. But he adds: "Instinctively, however, the great mass of people throughout Georgia have felt and see plainly that no expense incurred by the state reaches them with such helpful and uplifting force as the money spent for public schools. Year by year this feeling has grown stronger, until the old opponents, once so vociferous, are now almost silent and frequently affect strong sympathy for the cause."

The best way to destroy the evil of illiteracy in Georgia, or elsewhere, is first to uncover it. Those who have attempted to lay it bare in the past have not been thanked for their efforts. Rather have these efforts been resented. A different attitude is taken now, and it is seen that, while the state may for the time suffer some humiliation through the exposure of the unpleasant facts, in the long run this exposure will work to the good of all. Superintendent Brittain is only one of thousands of advanced thinkers in Georgia who recognize the necessity of eliminating illiteracy at any cost, whether of wounded pride or in money.

Golden Green—1916

THE wonder of autumn is inexhaustible. Every year its beauty strikes the world as freshly as if this were the first autumn, and every season it abounds in fresh surprises. Maybe the maples, the oaks, the hickories, poplars, elms and sumachs and even the smaller kind of burning bush that blazes out of the underbrush of the woods cherish the ambition to make each year a record year, the finest that was ever seen. In all ways 1916 is distinctly an achievement, for never have tints been more pronounced or more diverse upon hillside and wood, and never have the trees drawn deeper upon their wells of hidden color. From the moment that the maples, some time in September, exploited their first dramatic burst of crimson, on that single highly wrought bough, glancing like a ruby, which they put out among the green, this fall has been distinguished by an unusual brilliance of tone. As well as this the leaves are miraculous in polish, and are remaining longer on the branches than is usual, while royal skies of impenetrable blue have been the order of the day. Never have the oaks shone more gorgeously, holding their own among the maples, the leaves broad and bright as at midsummer, although turned to a russet brown or carmine, or, as on the young trees in the borders of the woods, to a vermilion, as brilliant as the sapling sumachs themselves. If tongue and pen had no other mission but to praise still, the glory of this New England autumn would fall short of its full share. Over hill, and valley, the very heart of fire is running wild, while every breeze brings down a shower of leaves, or whirls them up out of sight into the air; every leaf as perfect in color and texture as a fresh rose leaf, and unimpaired, even when it falls.

Another feature of this wonderful season is the beauty of the orchards. When the rest of the countryside was rioting in an excess of color, the apple and peach trees were soberly maintaining a serene aspect of cool gray green, their foliage, overshadowing smooth unlitteled turf, and forming welcome islands of shade down the valleys and up the sides of the hills. Especially beautiful on the slopes were the ordered rows of their stems, standing in such sudden and lovely obedience to control. Then the apple trees which line the roadsides, and whose fruit, polished to an exquisite pitch, hangs on laden branches, swaying them to the ground, or covering the road itself with fruit. These, always significant of fruitfulness and abundance, proclaim the fullness of the harvest which is crowning the year. Then the other green things, those that take no part in the revels of autumn, the pine trees and the grass, these seem to borrow an access of charm, by contrast as it were, for never have the pines been more velvety, or the grass a purer emerald. Every foot-wide patch of it which makes a carpet under the red branches claims its place with insistence in the general scheme, a scheme, planned with a lavishness that could not be outdone. Succeeding seasons will have their task cut out to surpass this season, for the fall of nineteen hundred and sixteen has certainly forced up the record.

The passer-by may take off his hat to the golden elms, the apple trees and russet oaks, to the polished purple of the hickory, to the blazing little sumachs and blueberry bushes, to the gaudy poplars swaying on their long trunks, to the maple so conscious of her charm, so ample in her resources, so prodigal in their display, but he must pause and wonder before the golden green of the birches and the gleam of the pure white stems. These, for this season at least, are the beauties of the woods. That golden green, how sharp it is, and how delicious, how deliberate in contrast to the warm tones, cool too, but perhaps only by comparison. A crisp sense of refinement distinguishes it. Where all around is pageantry, the golden green is imagery, one calm collected chord struck on a different string. From the bunch of leaves pushed up on a slender branch against the remote blue of the sky to the bolder blot of golden green that partly hides the frail

mist of the clustered stems there is a bid for perfect beauty. If there were nothing else worthy of praise, yet this autumn would be memorable because of the birches, for the coherence, and balance, of those patches of splendid golden green.

Notes and Comments

THE liquor interests are engaged in what might be called a violent and desperate effort to head off prohibition in Maryland. They are particularly active in Baltimore, and in their propaganda they have charged, for one thing, that Atlanta, Ga., is in financial distress because of a decline in revenues, due to the operation of the prohibition law in Georgia. Leading citizens of Atlanta have taken prompt action in denouncing this assertion as an untruth, and in declaring that the people of their city and state are overwhelmingly in favor of the prohibition law, and are desirous of its strict observance. There is little aid or comfort in these days for the liquor interests, below Mason and Dixon's line.

It is the morning after a Zeppelin raid in a north of England town. A number of women are in earnest discussion outside a certain house. There are no signs of disagreement amongst them. On the contrary, it is quite evident that the central figure of the group has the others in entire agreement with her. "An' I axes yeh again," she is saying, amidst sympathetic murmurs, "can anyone say it's done fair? T' bomb dropped in our back yard, but bobby's gone and took it away; never even give me a note for it. An' what I see is, it's our bomb."

IN ANOTHER TOWN, in the very early hours of the same morning, a solitary workman might have been seen leaning against the wall near the gate of a still closed factory. Presently a policeman passed that way, and to him the workman explained the situation. "Well, tha sees, mate, it's this way," he said. "I didn't seem to have been long in bed afore t' buzzer seemed to go somethink shocking. T' missis jumps up, and miks breakfast, and when I'd had a bite I sets out. It weren't till I got here that I found t' buzzer, was nobbut an air-raid. T' reet buzzer ain't gone yet."

THE third observance of Satsuma Day, in Mobile, will take place on Dec. 9, when citrus growers from communities for miles around will participate in a grand parade. Among the features of the pageant will be automobiles decorated with Satsuma oranges, kumquats and foliage indicative of the fruits of which the Gulf coast of the United States is justly proud. Mobile appears to be bent upon making Satsuma Day one of the permanent winter attractions of the South. The Satsuma orange, by the way, is of Japanese origin.

It is noticeable that locally the Satsuma is spoken of as a fruit apart, or as something different from the ordinary orange. The possibilities of its cultivation are said to be enormous. In no other part of the world, it seems, not even in Japan itself, does the Satsuma flourish as it does in the Alabama littoral. So much is expected of the Satsuma crop in the future that the business people of Mobile are lending their substantial as well as moral support to the Satsuma Day celebration as a means of drawing general attention to the new industry.

IT BEGINS to look at last as if St. Louis, Mo., were really going to have a free bridge across the Mississippi. The structure approaching completion is the third to span the tide of the Father of Waters at that point. The great Eads Bridge was built as a private enterprise, and, from the beginning, exacted all the toll the traffic would bear. The Merchants Bridge was intended as a competitor, and was erected very largely by local capital, in the hope that the rates of the terminal company might be broken. It was, however, soon absorbed by the monopoly. The bridge now being built was begun in 1909, and all sorts of obstacles have been placed in the way of its completion. It has cost \$6,000,000 to date, and will cost more before it is ready for traffic, six months hence.

IN ITS announcement of two courses of "perambulating lectures" to be given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York University is introducing in its curriculum an innovation which, it would seem, other institutions of learning in or near large cities in the United States should not be long in adopting, particularly since this type of lecture has been utilized with success in other countries. There is no better way of studying the masters, ancient and modern, than in the very presence of their work, and when to this privilege is added the opportunity of listening to the appreciative explanations of a competent guide, the perambulating is obviously done to excellent purpose.

WILLIAM M. CHASE had an unquenchable belief in the democracy of art. He often lectured in advocacy of the popularization of aesthetic appreciation, but never failed to warn his hearers that they would never appreciate art by merely hearing or reading about it. He used to tell of two gallery trotters who paused before a noted canvas in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, and read the nameplate. One said to the other: "This seems to be a portrait of a man named Chase by a man named Sargent." Without a glance at the picture the pair moved along to the next frame, and so continued their progress, from time to time consulting the catalogue.

FAITHFULNESS to a self-appointed task has met with its reward in the case of at least one stray dog. In the town of Mt. Carmel, Pa., the letter carrier's assistant, Sam, now wears a brass-studded collar engraved with the words: "U. S. Mail. Presented to Uncle Sam's Faithful Friend by Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, Oct. 26, 1916." It seems that, for some time, Sam has made a business of guarding the mail bags, and has done it so well that his efficiency was reported to the Government. Everybody who likes dogs, and hears of the matter, will be pleased that the Government thought Sam's services worthy of recognition, and will hope he was made proportionately happy.